

LEGACIES LEFT BY OLD REGIME

Blundering and Extravagance in Its Treatment of Transportation Problems Make Present Situation Awkward.

VAST SUMS WASTED ON NEEDLESS ROADS

Neglect of Seaport Facilities and Natural Waterways a Prominent Feature of the Laurier Policy.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 7.—There is, perhaps, little satisfaction in a public man or a private citizen who tells you so, but if ever there was a case where such a reminder would be apposite it is in the view of the situation with regard to transportation generally that has developed as a result of the Laurier policies. The main difficulties which the present Government has to face today are its legacies from the Liberal party, and in no particular are these legacies more burdensome than in respect of transportation.

When the present Government assumed office, it found the national ports of Canada outside of Montreal practically undeveloped. While tens of millions had been spent on useless roads, the National Transcontinental, there had been no attempt to make the ocean outlets adequate to meet the traffic. The Government found on its hands an annual vastation of grain traffic in the West, a problem which the late Government had apparently made but little effort to solve, but which, under the new administration, practically disappeared through the development of a policy of establishment of public-owned elevators.

A Bad Record

The Intercolonial was handed over to its new management with a record of continual deficits. This was not to be wondered at in view of the fact that it had been used almost entirely for political purposes and scarcely at all with an eye to really serving transportation needs of Eastern Canada.

The transcontinental railway, the greatest undertaking in our history, was the heart-breaker of all. For years it had been common knowledge in Canada that its construction money was being wasted or spent aimlessly. Attempts after attempt had been made to secure an investigation of the conduct of construction, but in every case the Laurier Government had, through its coterie of members in the public accounts committee, shut off inquiry.

Nor does this list exhaust all the problems of transportation that faced the incoming Borden Government, for the same recklessness which had characterized the national transcontinental undertaking had likewise characterized the railway policy generally, and the C. N. E. interests had been encouraged to go ahead with their schemes, firmly believing, as they do not doubt, that the Government would always be flowing to fill their pail with loans, subsidies and land grants.

The situation in Canada today is not just what Mr. Borden and members of the Conservative party said in 1911 and after. The National Transcontinental has cost such a tremendous amount that it will be a burden on the country for generations to come. The charges of incompetency in its handling are borne out by the finding of an investigating commission that not less than forty millions have been wasted. The task of placing the railway situation on a sound business basis is proceeding apace, but it is a heavy task, and will take a long period, during which the road will be a millstone for the benefit of party and politicians.

And quite outside of these Government projects is the railway situation of the country generally. Here is the Canadian Northern at Ottawa today, seeking further aid in the shape of a guarantee of bonds.

Mr. Borden's Plan
Mr. Borden's alternative proposition in 1904 included the extension of the Intercolonial to a Georgian Bay port by the Government acquisition of the Canadian Atlantic Railway, the acquisition of the Canadian Pacific Railway from North Bay around the shores of Lake Superior to Port William, and its operation by an independent commission, with some running powers over it to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk, the Intercolonial and the Canadian Northern. The improvement continued on Page 2, Col. 3.

QUINLAN OPERA COMPANY

Montreal Engagement to Be Terminated for Lack of Arrangements—Receipts Very Light

MONTREAL, March 7.—The speculative element in the presentation of the grand opera, when it is given in English, is brought out by the announcement by Mr. Thomas Quinlan that his opera company will cancel its Montreal engagement on Monday evening, March 9, nearly two weeks earlier than arranged. A loss of between \$1,000 and \$1,500 has resulted from each performance so far, it is said. The organization will sail from Halifax for England on March 21 to appear during Easter week at the new theatre in Manchester.

"I have been greatly disappointed here," said Mr. Quinlan. "Our company has not met with success during the whole of its Empire tour. I was led to believe, when making arrangements for my visit, that there was sufficient culture in Montreal to insure the support of such a company as we have, but the reverse has been the case."

Thursday night's receipts were barely enough to cover the expenses of the orchestra.

MAY PREVENT ACCIDENT

British Expert Devises Arrangement for Stopping Aeroplanes While in Rapid Flight

LONDON, March 7.—A highly ingenious device, which undoubtedly will prevent many serious accidents, is about to be embodied in the new British aeroplane now nearing completion. A difficult problem which has always confronted aeroplane designers, and has become more urgent than ever with the great increase in speed, has been that of enabling machines to land at a reasonably slow speed, and yet fly as fast as possible.

The necessity of this provision may be gauged from the fact that the modern aeroplane, with its full load, weighs the better part of a ton, and that the usual flying speed ranges from sixty to eighty miles an hour. Mr. A. V. Roe, the Manchester designer, has adopted the expedient of providing his latest biplane, a very small machine, with swept-back wings, and is expected to beat all existing records with what are termed "air brakes."

Steamer Strikes Rocks

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—The steamer Domingo de Larrazaga reached port tonight with her after holds nearly full of water, as a result of injuries sustained when she ran aground on Whaleback Rocks, off Salem Harbor, today. It was believed the cargo of wool was not seriously damaged.

Seeks Wife in England

EASTBOURNE, Sussex, Eng., March 7.—The Eastbourne Guardian yesterday received a letter from Victoria, B. C., asking them to find the writer a wife "preferably fair and domesticated, not one of the 'slightly' kind. Any letters will be held strictly confidential."

PIERS WILL BE BIG UNDERTAKING

Work in Greater Victoria Harbor Programme Involves Interesting Processes and Much Material.

Reproduced herewith is a plan showing the improvements to be provided in the programme for a Greater Victoria Harbor. Rapid progress has already been made with the construction of the breakwater from Ogden Point, which is outlined in the above. The present object is to give an adequate idea of the position of the new piers, to be known officially as Piers 2 and 3, for which the contract was let a week ago at a sum in the neighborhood of \$2,250,000. The other two piers, to be known officially as Piers 1 and 4, which are shown in dotted outline, are also to be constructed before the harbor programme decided upon by the Government at Ottawa is completed.

Pier 2 is to be situated near the breakwater. On the Ogden Point side its length, extending straight out into the water, will be 1,000 feet. In width it will be 250 feet. On the side of this pier, farthest away from the breakwater, owing to the configuration of the land, the length will be 500 feet. Pier 3 is to be located 500 feet distant from Pier 2 and nearer to the entrance of the existing harbor. It will be 600 feet in length on either side, with a width of 250 feet.

Between the two piers on the landward side a concrete wharf, 200 feet in length, will be constructed.

Character of Construction

Mr. J. S. MacLachlan, Dominion District Engineer, gives some interesting details connected with the character of the construction of these new harbor improvements. He points out that the first process will be similar in character to that adopted when the breakwater was commenced. It will consist of the dumping of a rubble foundation to a depth of 35 feet below low water. At the extreme end of the location of Pier 2 the depth of the water is 64 feet, and between that point and the land side the maximum depth is 65 feet. At the sea end of the other pier (No. 3), the depth of water is 5½ feet with a maximum depth between the outside point and the land of 20 feet.

Simultaneously with the operation of dumping rubble for the foundations of the piers dredging will be undertaken. This is necessary because at the inner end, next to the shore line, enormous quantities of rock and mud have to be removed, for at some points the depth is only 28 feet. It is proposed that vessels of the greatest known draught will be able to dock at any location along the piers as soon as the work commences. The earth excavation to be carried out to make this possible will involve 47,300 cubic yards and the rock excavation, 4,300 cubic yards. Mr. MacLachlan says that this work will have to be done before any concrete is laid.

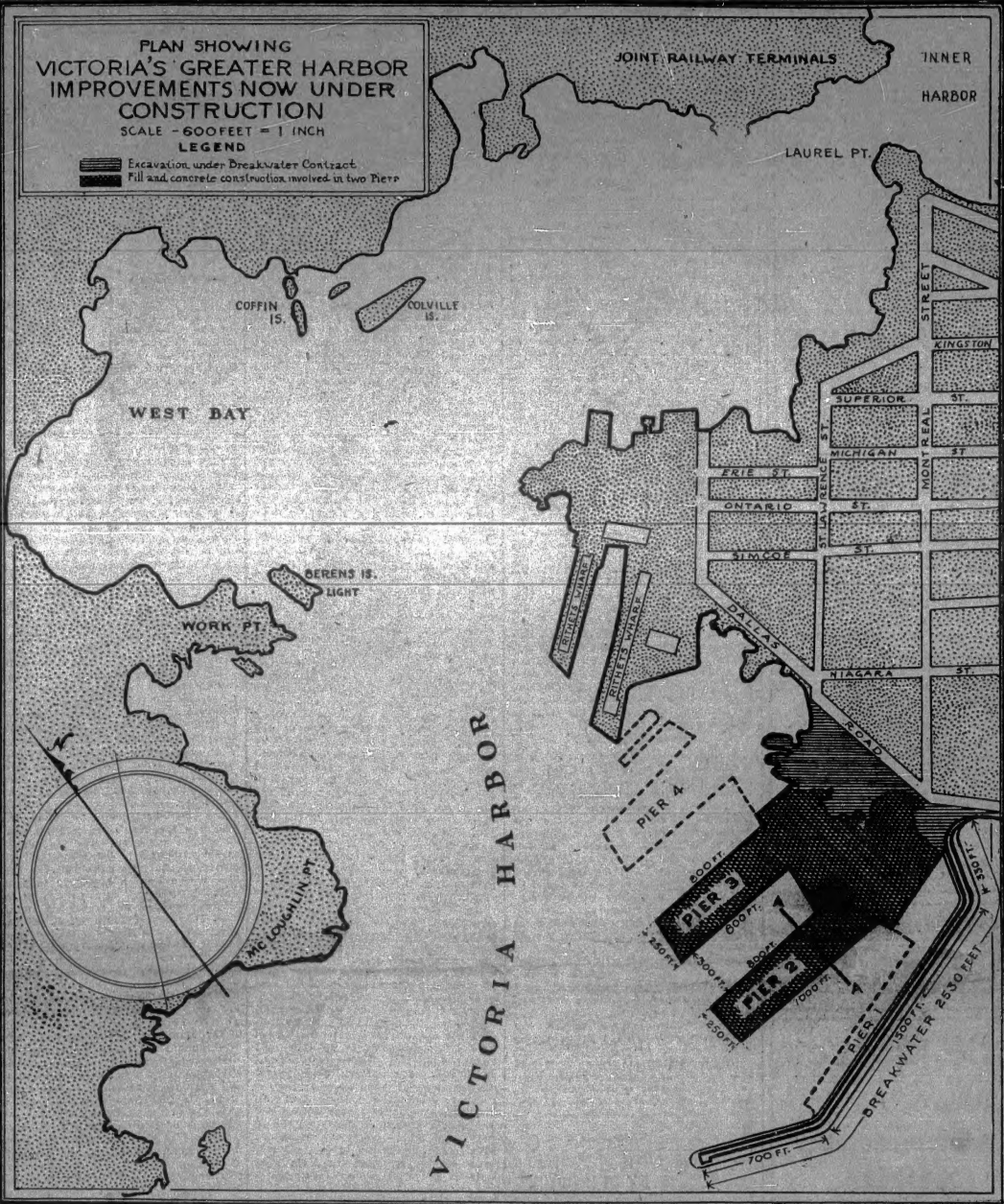
Leveling Process

When the rubble has been dumped with the aid of scows to a depth of 35 feet below low water a process of leveling a portion of the surface of the foundation will commence. The leveling material to be used in filling in the cavities caused by the loosely dumped rubble will be broken stone which will be put in place through the efforts of divers. On the top of the rubble a layer of 250 feet will be marked off and on each side of this the divers will concentrate their energies in packing up the surface for a space of 35 feet in width on each side and extending the full length of the pier. This base work is the part of the structure that will be leveled off with broken stone, the remaining portion of the foundation, a distance of 150 feet, being left in the condition in which it is found after the rubble has been dumped.

The object of the leveling process is to form a base for the cradle, the construction and placing of which is a work which is new to the Canadian Pacific Coast. The cradle will be built in sections. Its construction may take place on a floating drydock, on scows, or on a base of a small marine

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Where New Government Piers Will Be Constructed



VICTORIA'S GREATER HARBOR AREA, SHOWING LOCATION OF IMPROVEMENTS DECIDED UPON BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

SIR GEORGE ROSS DIED YESTERDAY

Liberal Leader of the Senate Passed Away at Toronto After Long Illness—A Brilliant Career.

TORONTO, March 7.—The Hon. Sir George Ross, the Leader of the Liberal party in the Senate, died here early yesterday morning at the age of 73. He had been ill for some weeks, which left him unable to move to his Toronto home, where he was able to move to talk to Lady Ross and his attendants. A change for the worse set in on Friday afternoon, and throughout that night the patient was sinking fast. Dr. Green, a nurse and a valet were with Sir George at the end.

The Hon. Sir George William Ross was born of Scottish parents near Nairn, in the County of Middlesex, Ontario, on September 18, 1841. He was educated at the public schools, the Toronto Normal School and at Albert University, Belleville, where he received his LL.B. in 1888. On leaving school he took up teaching as a profession, and became successively a public school teacher, an inspector of public and model schools, and also a member of the Central Committee of Examiners, on which he did much to bring about a uniformity in text books and a limitation of normal school work to professional subjects.

In politics Sir George was a Liberal, and represented West Middlesex in the House of Commons from 1873 to 1882. In that year he became a solicitor and entered the Mowat Cabinet as Minister of Education. This post he retained when Mr. Hardy succeeded Mr. Mowat, and, on the latter's retirement, Sir George became Premier, in October, 1883. On the defeat of his party in 1895, he led the Opposition in the House until his elevation to the Senate, in 1907.

Sir George Ross was connected at one time with The Toronto Globe, and also with other papers, in some of which he held a proprietary interest. He was the author of several works dealing with education and historical subjects, served as the vice-president of the British Association.

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SAFEGUARDING COAL TRADE

Mr. Thomas' Visit to America Said to Be Due to Prospect of United States Competition

LONDON, March 7.—The present American visit of D. A. Thomas, head of the Cambrian Coal Company, is said by The Morning Post to have for its object the safeguarding of British coal interests, threatened by developments which will follow the opening of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Thomas is convinced that in the neighborhood of Panama, American coal will prove much more marketable at an economical price than in the Mediterranean trade, which American operators have made several attempts to capture, and that if that advantage is strengthened by restrictive American legislation, it may lead to the establishment in West Indian waters, of a monopoly of American coal even more exclusive than that now virtually held by British coal in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Thomas' plan, as indicated, is to extend his interests to those Canadian and American coalfields producing coal adaptable for export. British, as well as continental capitalists, are associated with him. He has obtained options on practically undeveloped mines, providing a steam coal, yielding a thermal efficiency as great as Welsh coal. His views as to the competitive importance of Pocahontas, West Virginia coal, is strengthened by extensive preparations made by Americans in the way of coaling depots on Panama Canal routes.

Aviator Alights in Water

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—It took the combined efforts of the Port Winfield Scott life-saving crew, two fishing boats to save Otto P. Strehl, an aviator from possible drowning in the Golden Gate today. Strehl flew in a hydro-aeroplane from Baker's Beach to Mile Rock, in the harbor entrance. There he had engine trouble, and was forced to alight on the water, which was none too calm for such a flimsy craft. He suffered nothing worse than a ducking, however.

Women Voters in Montreal

MONTREAL, March 7.—Although only about 11,000 women, or one-twelfth of the total voting strength in the city, are qualified as proprietors or tenants to vote in the municipal elections on April 6, it is expected that their influence will be decidedly felt. The women voters are well organized on the side of better government, and it is predicted that between 45 and 50 per cent will go to the polls.

ARMS ARE SENT TO MEXICO CITY

Preparations for Defence of Foreign Residents in Case of Uprising—Understanding With Huerta Government.

VERA CRUZ, Mex., March 7.—Following the recent dispatch from this city to the British and German legations in Mexico City of machine guns and squads of trained gunners, arrangements have been made to place in the hands of all Americans capable of bearing arms, weapons for self-defence in the event of an uprising in the capital. A shipment of 1,000 rifles and a large amount of ammunition arrived here recently by steamer from the United States. Of the rifles 250 were dispatched to the capital, and arrived today. The remaining 750 are placed on board the flagship Florida for disposal at the discretion of Admiral Fletcher.

The shipment was made with the concurrence of the Mexican Government but every effort was made to prevent the fact gaining publicity. The arms and ammunition chests were carefully covered by the contents. The chests sent to the capital were placed on a special car attached to a passenger train on the Mexican Railway with all the secrecy possible, fears having been entertained that the followers of the rebel leader Emiliano Zapata might derail the train for the purpose of securing the arms.

It is not known whether marines or bluejackets accompanied the shipment. It is understood that the American embassy in the capital already has several guns, and that there are trained gunners among the American colony, also a number of men with artillery experience who are competent to act as leaders in the organization of plans for self-defence.

Chief of Police Killed

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—Lieut. Colonel Chaboff, chief of police of St. Petersburg, was shot dead today in his office by a junior officer, Lieut. Ivanoff. The motive for the crime was said to be jealousy.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ROME

All Classes of Workmen Agree to Leave Their Work on Monday—No Food Will Be Sold

ROME, March 7.—All classes of workmen have decided to take part in a general strike to be inaugurated here next Monday. It will be the first movement of the kind ever started in Rome.

The avowed object of the strike is a protest against reforms introduced in the Rome hospitals, but in reality they are born of a desire to test the strength of the workmen's organizations. An entire cessation of work is promised, and no food will be sold. Even the newspapers will suspend publication. Notices were published today warning families to provide food before the strike is put into effect.

Girls Do the Proposing

CHICAGO, March 7.—Chicago women are doing the proposing, says John H. Mack, of the marriage license bureau, and that is the reason the number of marriages is increasing. He said: "Times have not been good, but marriages for the last six months have increased 15 per cent over a year ago. I tell you, the girls are proposing. My wife as much as proposed to me, and what I said was: 'Well, when shall we get married?'"

One of Severed Twins Dies

PARIS, March 7.—Madeleine, the "Siamese twin," who was separated on Wednesday from her sister, Suzanne, by means of a delicate operation, died today of complications. Suzanne is recovering rapidly from the effects of the operation, and physicians say there is every prospect of her living.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist of March 8, 1864)
The Legislative Council.—The first meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. The following is the list of gentlemen who took part: Chief Justice Cameron, president, Messrs. Finlayson, Donald Fraser, A. J. Langley, R. G. Alton, Alex. Watson, Attorney-General, Carr, and Andrew Macdonald, vice-president.
For the North.—The Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, Labrador, will leave shortly for the North, calling at St. John's, Newfoundland, and other settlements on a trading voyage. She will probably be gone until the end of the summer.
Goldstream.—The public, who have for a long time been in doubt as to the richness of the stream, will be put at ease for the recent assay when some 250 lbs. of gold was obtained from the 500 pounds sent. The single share was yesterday sold for \$4,000.
The banquet.—The grand banquet will be held this evening at the Grand Theatre as a mark of respect to the citizens here for the services rendered by General Sir James Douglas, K. C. B.

PRESENT CASE ON CANAL TOLLS

Address by Mr. Meighen, Solicitor-General, to Ottawa Canadian Club on Great Britain's Position.

MERITS OF CLAIM ARE CLEARLY STATED

Debt of World to United States for Constructing Canal is Acknowledged—Repeal Bill at Washington.

OTTAWA, March 7.—A timely and powerful defence of the position of Great Britain on the Panama Canal tolls was made by Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor-General, before the Ottawa Canadian Club this afternoon. After a closely reasoned presentation of the case from the Canadian and British standpoint, Mr. Meighen, in closing, said that "Great Britain, in the name of her subjects everywhere, was prepared to abide by the results of arbitration. In that event, as on an earlier settlement, as now seems possible, she is prepared to contribute her full share on a parity with the world, under whatever tariff may be necessary to provide for maintenance and a fair return on capital. Such would be the duty of a company. Such is the duty of a republic."

In a brilliant peroration, Mr. Meighen paid a tribute to the debt which the world owes to the United States for the courage in having brought the great project to a successful completion. "They have indeed made the world their debtor," he declared, "but to make the world a debtor is the privilege and mission of great men. It is the highest conception of self-interest. The United States has more than once risen to that honor. Those of us who have read of the light of civilization at Portland and at the same time an island kingdom that counted her blood as water and her gold as dust, as she stood between Europe and a conqueror; those of us who know of an Egypt rescued and reanimated by a south African king, and an India redeemed, will believe that Britain, too, has a store of services to her credit on the balance sheet of nations."

"Coastwise Shipping"

Mr. Meighen paid particular attention to the protests of the United States that the on-shore shipping of the coastwise trade of that country, and that there would be no discrimination against either Canada or Great Britain. The Solicitor-General pointed out that the term "coastwise shipping" meant one thing in one country and another thing in another country, just as each chooses to define the term by its own legislation. In the United States it included vessels plying between New York and Seattle, though the vessels in one country and another between New York and the Philippines and between San Francisco and Hawaii. They could, by their interpretation, he said, give free passage to ships loading at Tacoma and discharging at Portland and at the same time Canadian vessels passing from Victoria to St. John, N. B., would pay tolls. They could so exercise that right to charge tolls as to force Canadian traffic into American railways from the Eastern provinces to their Atlantic ports, thence in American vessels to their Pacific ports and on American railroads again to their destinations in the Canadian West.

Mr. Meighen pointed out that the traffic between the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia in 1911 was 118,417 tons, all by sea and at present going by the Straits of Magellan. This would develop enormously by the addition of routes across the continent, cost \$50 per ton, and should by way of Panama cost from \$5 to \$9 per ton. On the traffic of 1911 alone this would have meant a saving of \$2,500,000.

Great Advantage

He further pointed out another big advantage which New England merchants would have over British.

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PROHIBITION NOT LIKELY

Cardinal Gibbons Sees No Prospect of Its Being Enforced in Any Christian Country

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—"Prohibition never will be enforced in a Christian country," said James Cardinal Gibbons, in a statement made here today. "I am an ardent advocate of temperance, I am intuitively persuaded that prohibition cannot be enforced in this country," continued the cardinal. "It is calculated to make hypocrites and lead to the manufacture of illicit whiskey, robbing the good material with the bad, while at the same time robbing the Government of the legitimate tax."

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

MINERS SECURE WAGE ADVANCE

New Agreement Between the Western Fuel Company and Its Employees Is Formally Ratified and Signed.

NANAIMO, March 7.—An agreement arrived at by the Western Fuel Company and its employees was formally ratified and signed last night by Messrs. Stockert and Hunt for the company, and by the following committee on behalf of the miners: James Miller (chairman), Joshua Norris, James M. Robertson, Andrew Thomson, Joseph Dean, secretary.

Advance in Wages
The agreement follows generally the lines of that which was in effect for nearly two years before the strike, but a substantial advance in wages is given by the company. The increase benefits the miners working on contract and on even greater degree the workers on day wages, whose rate of pay is raised by amounts ranging from 5 to 12 1/2 per cent. The minimum rate for miners working in the lower seam in No. 2 and Northfield mines is fixed at \$3.15 per shift, and the company agrees that when a miner is taken from the face to perform day work he shall receive the miner's day rate. It also agrees to pay all employees covered by the agreement a bonus of 10 per cent in addition to wages earned. It will further absorb the expense of operating the Protection Island ferry. The twelfth clause of the agreement reads: "The agreement committee shall consist of three members representing the 1 mine, two members representing Northfield mine and two members representing any new mine operated by the company after the new mine has been placed on an operating basis. The company agrees to meet the agreement committee, or a sub-committee thereof, on matters relating to this agreement or any new matters changing the status thereof, or to adjust any matters in dispute between the employees and mine officials, it being distinctly understood that there shall not be any stoppage of work by employees, individually or collectively, pending the hearing of and adjustment of any dispute or grievance during the term of this agreement."

Benefit to Relatives
A supplementary agreement has also been concluded carrying out the proposals of the late president, John L. Howard. It provides that when a fatal accident occurs in one of the company's mines, the operation of the mine will not be stopped, but any employee will be at liberty to absent himself from work for the purpose of attending the funeral. All employees on the morning, afternoon and night shifts of the day of the funeral agree to contribute the sum of one dollar per man and fifty cents per boy to a fund to be given to the next relative of the deceased party. The company agrees to duplicate the sum contributed by the employees. For the purposes of this section all employees whose daily wage is less than three dollars per shift will be considered as boys.

The agreement is to be in force for two years and seven months, dating from March 1, and provision is made for its renewal at the end of that term. This agreement is practically the same as that which the company offered in August last, when the U. M. W. officials prevented its being considered by the miners.

LEGACIES LEFT BY OLD REGIME

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of the grades of the Canadian Pacific Railway or the Canadian Northern, between Fort William and Winnipeg, in return for running powers over its line for the Grand Trunk Railway and the Intercolonial; assistance to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company on reasonable terms to build a line north of the Canadian Northern and as far West as Edmonton. He deprecated the present building of a line from Quebec to Winnipeg and thought a simple colonization road sufficient. He urged the development of the national waterways, and on this subject said: "Thoroughly equip our Georgian Bay ports, our national waterways, our St. Lawrence route and our ports on the Atlantic Coast. Give them the terminal facilities which will enable them to compete with American ports. Give them, if necessary to properly compete with the American ports, free terminals. Give them terminals on the Georgian Bay, both on the East and West Coasts; develop the waterways on the St. Lawrence route and develop the facilities at Port Colborne. Exploit the harbor at Montreal; make that a national port, a free port in the true sense of the term. Do this and we will regard the port of Quebec, with regard to the port of Halifax."

Premier Borden concluded by contrasting this policy with that of the Government, as follows:

1. It combines prompt action with deliberation and caution.

2. It develops and does not throttle the Intercolonial.

3. It takes account of the expenditure upon the Intercolonial and upon the inland waterways, and brings these great national highways into harmony with this project.

4. It develops transportation along the lines of least resistance—that is, to say, by water and by water and rail.

5. While connecting at the same time all the great railway systems in Canada, it controls, in the only effective way, the carriage of Canadian products through Canadian channels by enabling the people's railway to compete for this traffic.

6. It affords immediate relief to the congestion of the West by bringing the Grand Trunk Railway into Winnipeg without delay.

7. It insists that further railway development by the West shall not only give necessary competition in settled districts, but shall open and develop the new country.

Costly Mistakes

Had Mr. Borden's alternative scheme been adopted in 1904, there would not today be that duplication of the Intercolonial that is to be avoided in the building of the transcontinental. When the bill was before Parliament ten years ago there were men on both sides of politics who saw the folly of this part of the railway. Hon. A. G. Urquhart was against it, and in the House

on August 11, 1903, he declared that his idea for securing Canadian trade to Canadian ports was by an extension of the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay by the acquisition of the Canada Atlantic Railway. He spoke at length upon the relation of the new road to the Intercolonial; its competitive and destructive influence upon another Government railway.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, at that time supporting the Government generally, objected to the Quebec-Moncton portion of the line, believing that the Intercolonial might well have been utilized. The St. John Board of Trade, in February, 1903, passed a resolution declaring in favor of the extension of the Intercolonial to the Pacific Coast.

Sir Sanford Fleming, in an interview he gave on September 19 of that year, declared that there was need for neither the Quebec-Moncton section nor the Moncton section to the Pacific Coast. As an authority on Western routes, his words were worthy of an attentive listener. How well the predictions that were then made with regard to the Eastern section have been verified is more evident today than ever before. The Quebec-Moncton section is completed, and it is doing no business, because there is no business to do. According to Members from the Maritime Provinces, its ties are rotting, its rails are rusting, and it is being hemmed in by the forest through which the Intercolonial was cut. The Intercolonial has been paralleled and made still a further burden, because eastbound traffic, which may eventually be routed over the new road, could just as well be carried over the Intercolonial, and some assistance given in that way to that struggling road.

"The Wasp Waist"
The same costly duplication takes place north of the shores of Lake Superior, in what one Liberal paper terms "The Wasp Waist of Canada." This same paper goes on to argue that if Canada is to become a normal and well-developed nation there must be more than one railway running across this strip of land. An well argue that there should be three Welland Canals, where one does the country should Mr. Borden view this portion of the C. P. R. and give all railroads desiring it running powers over it. It is not main lines that this country needs, such as branch lines, and the close of railway, that will stretch away off to the North and link up the settlements on the hinterland with the older settled portions. No practical purpose is served by the building of a second, wider, of the Lake Superior country that would not better be served by the expenditure of a quarter of the amount in branch lines running off to the North from this one great main line. No advocate of the National Transcontinental scheme has yet been able to show how the portion of the line north of Lake Superior can ever be anything but a drag on all the rest of the railway's finances.

One feature of Mr. Borden's scheme was to make all possible use of the great natural means of transportation with which Canada is so richly provided. There is nothing in the Intercolonial, from the Atlantic, stretches rivers that from the Atlantic, stretches inward half-way across the continent. Here is Canada's great check on railroads rates, but it was not included as a part of the Laurier scheme, and all must be a railway only, and all else must be discarded. The present Government, recognizing that with the completion of the National Transcontinental there will be greater need than ever before for a check upon railroad freight rates, had already undertaken the beginning of which came in the decision to deepen the Welland Canal, an undertaking that will cost \$50,000,000. The next step will be the deepening of the channels along the St. Lawrence River, and when that is done there will be a deep water highway from Port William and Port Arthur to Liverpool and the sea, and it will be possible for large vessels to carry Canadian grain from Lake Superior ports to Liverpool.

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merchants in competing for the trade of the Pacific States. He said that if British Columbia timber or Alberta wheat were wanted at Rio de Janeiro, or at any old world Atlantic port, the Canadian vessel would have to pay the canal tolls, while an American vessel could escape them by the simple expedient of transshipping at New Orleans. "Indeed, coastwise ships may engage in foreign commerce according to the 'Cott States law,'" declared Mr. Meighen. "And if they wish they can extend still further the scope of coastwise traffic. We will know what discrimination means if the Tolls Act goes into operation. 'We are not fighting for nothing.'"

The speaker at length went into the history of the various treaties and the negotiations which led up to them, and showed conclusively that it was the intention of both countries to place the shipping of all nations upon a parity. He quoted very effectively from statements made by John Hay, the signer of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and from Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain at the time, to show that this was their understanding of the case when the treaty was entered into.

Repeal Bill This Week

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Sims bill to repeal the coastwise shipping exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act will be brought up for action in the House the last part of next week, in the opinion of Chairman Sims. The minority members of the committee have been given seven consecutive days in which to prepare and file their views.

The majority will be ready the following day to present a rule for immediate consideration of the bill with a view to expedition.

The minority report will be prepared by Representative Knowland, of California; Republican Representative Lacey, of Oregon; Progressive, probably will join with him.

White Women in Oriental Cafes

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—An order barring white women from employment in Oriental cafes where liquor is sold was issued here tonight by Chief of Police Charles E. Zebastian. A considerable number of women were affected, as the order was directed against all classes of female employees, except entertainers. Chief Zebastian said the order followed the numerous complaints that Chinese and Japanese restaurants had taken advantage of women's employment to force them, under penalty of being dismissed, to lead immoral lives.

CREW SUFFERS AFTER WRECK

Captain and Sailors of Sunken American Steamer Rescued When They Were Nearly at Point of Death.

NORFOLK, Va., March 7.—Rescued from their drifting lifeboat by the nearest chance, the captain and sixteen members of the crew of the American steamer *Charmagne* Tower Jr., which foundered off the Jersey coast yesterday morning, were picked up by the steamer *Bayport*, late yesterday afternoon and brought to Newport News today. All were suffering intensely from exposure that had made them almost helpless to navigate their boat. Four were on the verge of death.

The escape of the Tower's survivors was a narrow one. Off Barnegat they pointed a light that was barely visible through a blinding snowstorm and gathering darkness. They were sighted by Captain Bernager of the *Bayport*, just as his ship was passing the small boat. The *Bayport* put about and discovered the half-frozen and snow-covered men huddled in the frail craft. They were numbed from cold. In order to make room for all in the boat some of the men were forced to lie in the bottom. The few who suffered most severely were Quartermaster John Hudson, John Scott, Drums, and Messman Holmes. They finally were restored and landed with the others.

Explaining the foundering of the *Charmagne* Tower Jr., Captain Simmons said that her bottom seams opened and about 7 a. m. Friday, water poured in at such a rate that two hours later the ship sank. It is her misfortune that she and her men barely had time to get off in the only two small boats the steamer carried before she plunged to the bottom.

New Steamer Pass By

NEW YORK, March 7.—Crowded into two small boats, the crew of the sunken steamer *Charmagne* Tower Jr., sat stared while the *Old Dominion* liner *Hamilton* passed on a mile distant, instead of coming to their rescue, according to the story told by R. B. Thompson and three of his companions, members of the crew, who arrived here tonight. The four were brought ashore at Seaside Park, N. J., while the seventeen others, including Captain Simmons, drifted away in the other boat, and after being rescued some hours later, reached Newport News, Va., today.

The small boat containing Thompson, who was the first mate, and his comrades, put off from the foundering vessel without first being stocked with provisions, but the crew believed they saw rescue by the *Hamilton* in prospect. They rowed near enough to the passing steamer to read her name. Thompson told Captain M. L. Gilbert, president of the Southern Pacific, owner of the sunken vessel tonight. To their surprise, the *Hamilton* did not stop, but swung to her course. The drifting men waved their coats and shouted, but the *Hamilton* steamed on and the disappointed seamen sat dumb at their oars.

The *Hamilton*, on her arrival here last night, reported having sighted the distressed steamer, but Captain Nelson said that with passengers on board he did not dare approach the shallow waters near the shore closely enough to give aid to the disabled boat. He saw no signs of life on the ship, he said, and believed that the crew had drifted to the beach, although he did not sight them.

Thompson's boat, lightly ballasted, made its way through the breakers, which capsized her. The four clung to the sides and clammers lashed them on the beach and were washing them out again when the life savers appeared. Captain Simmons' boat feared to attempt this plunge into the beach waters.

SIR GEORGE ROSS DIED YESTERDAY

Continued From Page 1

sociation for the Advancement of Science, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1896. He attended the coronation of H. M. King Edward by invitation, and was knighted in 1910.

Sir George married, in 1862, Christina, daughter of Mr. D. Campbell, and three years after that lady's death, in 1872, Catherine, daughter of Mr. William Boston. The latter lady died in 1905, and in 1907 Sir George married Mildred, daughter of the late Mr. John Robert Peel.

In religion Sir George Ross was a Presbyterian, and in 1898 was elected as a delegate from the General Assembly of Canada to the Pan- Presbyterian Congress at Glasgow, and also to that held at New York in 1896. He was a strong Imperialist, a believer in reciprocity, an earnest advocate of temperance and also a Freemason.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION

SEATTLE, March 7.—A special dispatch from Ellensburg, Wash., says four men were killed late Wednesday by a premature explosion in the tunnel being constructed through the summit of the Cascade Mountains by the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway. The men killed were: Joseph Ryan, foreman, Ernest Hartman, machinist, Charles Burke, machinist, Joseph J. Jurevich, a helper.

The men had drilled ten holes, and were to fire the shots just before going off shift. Before the men reached the ladder by which they were to climb out of the shaft, the first shot exploded. Two men who were steady on the ladder at the top of the shaft heard the men in the tunnel calling for help, but before they could aid them a second shot was heard and the men were buried beneath a mass of rock.

The bodies were recovered ten hours later. An investigation was made by a coroner's jury, but no report has yet reached Ellensburg.

Transatlantic Flights

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Transatlantic aeroplane flights with present-day flying machines are a possibility at the near future, in the opinion of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who spoke here tonight before the Federal Schoolmen's Club.

"51 Years of Integrity" The "20th CENTURY" Way

Admits Only the Aristocracy of Clothes for Men and Young Men

In showing our Spring Display of Suits for Men it demonstrates that the "20th Century" way is a way unto itself—'tis away that brooks no shrinking—no parleying, no substituting. Yet, notwithstanding this, the prices are moderate—within the reach of every man.

Do Not Decide Upon Your New Suit Until You Have at Least Seen Our 20th Century Models

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THE MEN'S CLOTHING CENTRE

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Footwear Names

That Are Emblems of Great Significance

For Women:

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To Help You Get Just the Joint You Want

Is one part of our policy that has made this store so popular with housewives. It's a great point, too, to know that every kind of meat is the best quality that can be procured properly matured; that particular care is given to the curing of our bacon; that the sausage is fresh many times daily.

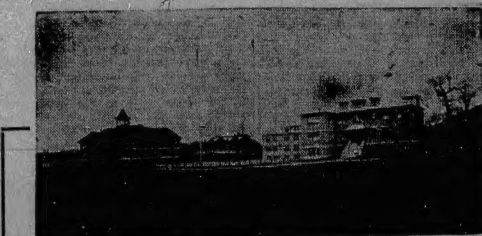
Other housewives find it an agreeable pastime to choose their meat under such favorable circumstances. Try it yourself.

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Headmaster, H. C. Barnard, Esq.
Warden, R. V. Harvey, M. A.
Easter Term Begins Wednesday, January 7, 1914.
For Prospectus Apply to the Bursar

HOME-MADE MARMALADE

To have the right kind of Oranges order the "SEVILLE" bitter oranges. We have them. GRAPE FRUIT very cheap also.

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Gala Day for Good Eaters

You will admit after dining with us that we have made most satisfactory preparations in preparing your Sunday Luncheon and Dinner. Everything prepared and served in a wholesome, pleasing manner. Not one whiff of dissatisfaction possible. Why Not Be Our Guests Today

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Is one that is economical, clean and efficient.

WE HAVE THE RANGE

That will suit you.

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Whenever pianos are mentioned—whenever the question of music is discussed—

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Are you one of those who appreciate quality—desire quality and concede a fair price to quality? If you do—if you expect to purchase a piano or player-piano, in justice to yourself investigate the merits of the HEINTZMAN.

Our Price, Our Terms, Our "One-Price System" are all in your favor, and we urge you to know by personal investigation more about these splendid instruments.

CAUTION.—It is not the real Heintzman unless you see the name "Heintzman & Co." Sold exclusively by

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Our Mezzanine Private Dining Room

—specially set aside for the use of private parties.

There is nowhere else in the city where a private luncheon, afternoon tea, dinner or supper can be enjoyed in absolute seclusion. Orchestra in attendance.

BUFFET LUNCHEON—Our new buffet lunch counter is open daily from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.



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Our display of Spring Hats represents the most exclusive and attractive designs and effects in correct millinery. All moderately priced, from \$6.00

Hadfield 749 FORT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

Genuine German Munich Pschorr Beer

—AT THE—

Brown Jug

PREPARE RECEPTION FOR FIRE-FIGHTERS

Arrangements for Annual Session of Fire Chiefs Who Meet at Victoria—Committee Meets This Week.

This year Victoria will entertain members of the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs' Association at the annual convention of that body to be held from September 1 to 4. This city was unanimously determined upon at the last session as the 1914 place of rendezvous. In order that proper entertainment may be given the large number of fire fighters who will attend the sessions, and that they may go away firmly convinced that Victoria, as a convention city, is excelled by no other city on the Coast, Fire Chief Davis has already started a bell, rolling, and promises that the 1914 convention will be the most successful in the history of the Association.

During the coming week the members of the executive committee will meet here. This committee is composed of Fire Chief Davis, chairman, and Chief Watson, of New Westminster; Fire Marshall Brinkhurst, of Seattle; Chief Ehley, of Los Angeles, and Chief Warren, of Arlington, Washington. The programme of the convention will be discussed by the committee. The various subjects of interest to fire fighters will be allotted to various chiefs, and papers thereon will be read at the convention. Other arrangements for the sessions will be made by the committee.

The question of the entertainment of the delegates, of whom a large number will be in attendance representing the chief centres of British Columbia, and the Prairie Provinces, together with the States of Washington, Oregon and California, will be left in the hands of Chief Davis. That Victoria shall give the delegates a splendid time is the intention of the Chief. In this work he has been assured of hearty support from prominent Victorians.

There will be motor trips round the city and adjacent territory with a drive over the famous Malahat Drive. The four days' convention will end with a banquet at night. During the progress of the convention, a demonstration of motor apparatus by a number of manufacturers of that type of fire fighting appliances will be made. It is expected that this feature will be one of the best and most interesting of any yet held on this Coast, and the very latest ideas in self-propelled apparatus will be shown. The local department will give a number of drills and displays of fire-saving and ladder work, and a test of the salt water high pressure system will be included in the programme.

ATTRACTIONS OF VICTORIA

Development League Planning Publicity Work for Summer Months—Meeting of Executive on Monday

A meeting of the Vancouver Island Development League will be held at the Board of Trade rooms on Monday afternoon at four o'clock. A decision will be made with regard to a request from the Conservation Commission to take part in their exhibition at Ottawa in June. Other subjects of discussion will be the question of exhibiting in the City Development Exhibition, which is to be held at Ottawa in June, and lastly as to a scheme which the secretary, Mr. E. McGaffey, has been elaborating for advertising the pleasures of Victoria as a tourist resort. Mr. McGaffey's idea is to set aside a definite sum of money for the purpose of publishing 100,000 copies of a folder, similar to that which was used to illustrate Victoria's development as a port last summer. This folder will carry photographs of every game and sport which can be enjoyed on the island, specimens of its scenery, and enough letterpress to point to its other advantages of temperate climate, excellent hotels and so on.

A more detailed guide to the city and its surroundings is also proposed, to which reference will be made in this folder, and which the visitor will find useful on arrival.

Y. M. C. A. COMPETITIONS

Keen Rivalry Between Boys to Obtain Certificates of Canadian Standards of Efficiency

Over ninety boys in the Y.M.C.A. Junior Department are straining every effort to obtain the coveted medals and bars which reward those who can reach the all-around standard of proficiency Tests. Feeling the importance of development of all a boy's physical and mental abilities if he is to approach the perfect man, an elaborate series of tests has been drawn up by the Y.M.C.A. of Canada, applicable to boys of every age or calling. Five badges are given for athletics, running, jumping, swimming and so on; one badge is given for mental powers, one for religious knowledge and one for ability to be a pleasant member of society. In order to stimulate competition among the boys of the Association here, small clubs of ten boys each have been formed. These clubs compete against one another for the greatest number of badges obtained in any one club. The standing of these at present shows the "Comrades" and "Beavers" at the head of affairs with 14 points. They are followed closely by the "Midgots" and "Flats," with 13 each.

The Junior Swimming Club handicaps will come off in the bath on Wednesday evening next, under the supervision of Mr. Warren Long, the instructor.

Cashmere Shawls

Nothing shows more clearly the great change that has come over modern life than the disappearance of the shawl. The beautiful products of wool and silk, and their scarcely less beautiful imitations, were almost universally worn by the women of a past generation. Every woman of wealth numbered a cashmere shawl among her most valued possessions, and women, young and old, wore thick, warm shawls in winter and silk or crepe in summer. Few girls in these days would know how to wear one. To do so gracefully was an art that only a few women, even in the old days, possessed.

Why the fashion should have entirely disappeared, except in the case of those worn as kerchiefs by a few foreigners is a matter which those who are curious in such matters may be able to explain.

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With Spring Styles Comes New Evidence of Our Efforts

Suits, Coats and Dresses of That True Style Distinction So Noticeable at "Campbell's"

Season after season, year in and year out, you and hundreds of other appreciative women of Victoria have watched our announcements, have taken careful note of the styles we display in our windows, have kept in close touch with us in order that you might, by your diligence, be fully familiar with whatever was best in new style thoughts.

A page of style talk profusely illustrated gives but little satisfaction to the sincere student of fashion. To SEE AND COMPARE is the one and only way to become fully cognizant of the cleverness and richness of the Spring models—EXCLUSIVE "CAMPBELL'S" MODELS—not the "ordinary" models which conform in a general way to the style decree, but those that are EXACT in every little detail, showing the careful carrying out of the original ideas of the style creators themselves.



We ourselves the better serve by serving others best.

Correct Corsetry

In the "American Lady," "Gossard," "Nemo" and "Smart Set" Corsets is the very perfection of the corsetier's art as gradually evolved by years of study and practice. They are not only graceful and attractive, but hygienic to a degree; they do not conceal or distort the natural lines of the figure, but give a distinctly alluring suggestion of unrestrained suppleness. For your new dress or suit you will require new corsets, and in the above makes you are assured of finding that which suits you best.

New Silk Waists

Fresh from their packing cases come a lovely range of Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Silk and Chiffon Waists.

The New "Dolly Varden" Waist is the latest novelty shown in crepe de chine and chiffon. Special value at \$7.50

Crepe de Chine Waists with the new Evangeline collar; beautifully trimmed with lace and frills. Various shades. Special value at \$6.75

Taffeta Waists in pretty shades; button front; new shoulder and open-throat style. Special values at \$6.50 and \$6.25



Better values than "Campbell's" are impossible.

Campbell's

1008-1010 GOVERNMENT ST.

PUPILS WILL HAVE FLOWER GARDENS

Interesting Departure to Be Made at the George Jay School—Instruction in Horticulture.

Mr. H. B. MacLean, principal of the George Jay School, is now putting into actual form an excellent scheme in the laying out a school garden and plant house for his pupils in a portion of the grounds attached to the George Jay School.

Mr. MacLean has had four years' experience in the training of children in horticultural science in this land, but this is the first attempt that has ever been made in this direction in Victoria. The Education Department and the Board of Trustees are backing the plan both financially and otherwise. The school garden covers an area of about 114 by 59 feet, and is divided up into 59 vegetable plots of 8 by 13 feet, and 10 flower plots measuring 8 by 4½ feet each. A fence will be placed around these plots, and borders of perennials planted. Adjoining the school garden is a plant house. A portion of this building is arranged with benches down each side for demonstration purposes.

The children will be taught the complete life history of the plants. They will be given the seeds, which they will first sow in the plant house, transfer to the cold frame and then transplant into the garden, each year obtaining the seeds from their own plants. The house is built on such a scale that it will hold, during the winter months, not only all the plants belonging to the George Jay School, but will be able to store the plants for the whole of the schools in the city.

The plots in the school garden will be worked entirely by the children. For this year there will be only one class of 29 under the direction of Mr. H. B. MacLean. The class will be composed of at least one pupil from each division. The membership is quite voluntary, and up to the present time more than 350 children have expressed the desire to join. Selections will be made for the class of those who deserve a reward for general proficiency. Individual vegetable plots will be labelled for each pupil, and will be labelled, whilst two will co-operate in one flower bed.

Statement to Be Kept

Every child will keep a diary and a financial statement. The time devoted to the work will include occasional periods of school time, but mostly recess periods, the noon hour, before and after school hours and on Saturdays. The children will be supplied, free of charge, with all vegetable seeds, and the flower seeds may be obtained from the plant house at half the catalogue price. It is hoped by this means to encourage a love of gardening in the rising generation.

For this general nature study work Mr. MacLean proposes to give instruction in every branch of horticulture, including the raising of plants from seed, construction of plant houses and many other details of this most interesting hobby.

The diamond output of German South Africa is being regulated to maintain prices.

In the British museum there is to be seen the first envelope ever made.

Bright Days--Sunny Days

Now Come Baby's Growing Days

Why not treat the baby to a Go-Cart and let it enjoy the bright Spring days in comfort. Our 1914 Wagner ("The Dependable Cart") Go-Carts have arrived. See our window display and inspect the many new features and low prices. Buy now and get a full season's use out of your Go-Cart.

Special Features

Large, roomy and elegant in style.
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Beautiful in design.
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THREE DAYS

There was never a better day in your life to make arrangements to take the GATLIN TREATMENT than TODAY. It is the easy way, the sure way, the sensible way to STOP DRINK FOREVER.

You say "I can stop if I want to." Perhaps you can, but has it ever occurred to you that YOU DON'T WANT TO STOP, and therefore you do not stop. This world is strewn with WRECKS who THOUGHT they could stop, but did not stop until they became the victim of the enslaving habit of DRINK, which surely worked their RUIN.

THE GATLIN TREATMENT has renewed thousands of men who were down and out in mind, body and in finances, in THREE DAYS. There is no reason in believing that it will do less for you. We guarantee a complete cure or fee will be cheerfully refunded. The Gatlin Home Treatment is furnished to those who cannot come to the Institute for three days. For full particulars apply to

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Sunday, March 8, 1914

THE SPRING

All appearances indicate that Spring is fairly upon us. The forwardness of vegetable growth, the mildness of the weather, the croaking of the frogs all seem to show that what little Winter we have had is at an end. The season suggests a few thoughts that may be timely.

One of them may be thus expressed: Is everyone going to prepare this Spring to make as much out of the soil as he can? During the past two or three years farming has been neglected in many localities because there seemed to be so many easier and quicker ways of making money. Experience ought to have taught us that, however true this may be, it is exceedingly bad economic policy to permit the soil to go uncultivated. In the area we call Greater Victoria a great many millions of dollars will be spent during the next year or two. How much of this will remain in this community? Do we not all know that, unless the soil is cultivated to a greater extent than it has been, a very large proportion of this money will be sent abroad to pay for things that can as well be produced at home? There are farmers in the State of Washington to whom the building of the Hudson's Bay store will mean more than it will to most of the farmers in British Columbia. We will leave this matter at that point. It is certainly worth thinking over.

What does the advent of Spring mean in a business way here? This community is somewhat differently situated from those in which there is a strong demarcation between Winter and Spring. We do not have here the quick and marked changes which characterize other parts of Canada and many parts of the United States, where snow and ice compel a period of inactivity. Nevertheless there are indications that as the Spring advances conditions are likely to improve very much. Our inquiries around town lead us to think that the interest in British Columbia as a field for private investments is growing very rapidly, and is beginning to bear fruit. We do not anticipate any large speculative movement, but we do look forward with confidence to a revival of interest in local realty for investment or other permanent purposes, and for a very great increase during the year in the larger aspects of business. In addition to what may be expected in this way from the United Kingdom, there are signs that the plethora of money in the United States will not be without a very powerful effect upon conditions in this Province.

A DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN

The late Sir George William Ross was one of those rare public men who may be described as "a scholar in politics." Sir George was a scholar as well as a politician, and his contributions to Canadian literature have not been great in quantity, it was not because he was not possessed of a great fund of well analyzed information and an unusual faculty of expressing himself with clearness and accuracy. We had occasion only a few days ago to speak of his historical review of the Senate, wherein these qualities are conspicuous. As an orator he ranked very high. He was fluent and forceful, and had a very happy faculty of arousing the sympathetic interest of an audience. An independent thinker, he did not always command the full support of his political associates. He never aroused bitter hostility from his opponents, for whether they agreed with him or not, everyone felt that he was always animated by a desire to discharge his duty to the country to the best of his ability.

Sir George was Premier of Ontario for six years. It was his fortune to take the leadership of the Ontario Liberals at a time when prolonged tenure of office had weakened the confidence of the public in them. He seems to have realized from the first that he was struggling against odds which he could not hope to overcome, and fighting an uneven force that was working for the disintegration of his party. He made a gallant, if unsuccessful, fight. His political career extended over nearly the whole history of Canada. He passed off the stage with honor.

FIRE INSURANCE

It is a very remarkable thing that, with the best fire department, relatively to the size of the city, to be found anywhere in the world, with apparatus of the highest quality, and a chief and men whose skill and ability cannot be called in question, the Board of Fire Underwriters find themselves unable to grant Victoria reasonable insurance rates, especially as there is an abundant supply of water available in addition to that pumped by the salt-water system direct from the sea. One of the speakers at the meeting on Friday, at which representatives of the board were present, said that at the time when an inspector came over last year

from Vancouver he found Smith's Hill Reservoir empty, and consequently sent in an adverse report. It seems to us that the inspecting officer might have taken the trouble to learn the cause of it before reporting unfavorably upon this fact, the explanation of which was that the Mayor, in order that the visitors to the Carnival might have no reason to complain of the character of Victoria's water supply, had ordered the reservoir to be emptied, and, owing to the exceptional demand for water, it had not had time to become filled. Before the reservoir had been emptied, the water filled it to the brim, and yet the temporary condition, which the inspector found it in, it is elated months afterward as a reason for keeping up the insurance rates. In view of the board being influenced by such considerations, it is not surprising that there is a very great deal of public indignation because of the failure to extend to this city the advantages which are its due, seeing that its system of fire protection is so efficient and so ably handled. The plea that the rate should be kept high because the price of living has advanced seems to us to be hardly to the point. We confess to being quite unable to see what these things have to do with each other.

The people of Victoria have been very loyal to what are called the Board Companies, because it is the wish of everyone that the local representatives of these companies shall have the business, but times come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that time has been very nearly reached in Victoria. There are companies of perfectly good standing prepared to write insurance on reasonable terms, and the Board Companies and the local agents will have only themselves to blame if the public turn to the former for relief from conditions which are felt to be entirely too onerous to be tolerated.

AN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER

A recommendation has been made to the City Council that an Industrial Commissioner shall be appointed. Many other cities have such officials, whose duty it is to labor for the introduction of industries into their several localities. As we understand the duties of such an officer, he would be called upon to study the industrial advantages of Victoria from every point of view, collecting information that would be of value to persons contemplating the establishment of industries here, and making from time to time efforts to induce men of skill and capital to choose this city as a site for plants. Thus, let it be supposed that such a commissioner should think a rope factory would be profitable here, it would be his duty to investigate every aspect of the case, the demand for rope, the cost of raw materials delivered here, the protection which a local output would have by reason of freight charges, the question of wages, and so on, and having gained this information, it would be his duty to get in communication with persons interested, or likely to become interested in rope-making, and present the case for their consideration.

It is evident, therefore, that if such a commissioner is to be appointed, he must be something more than what is called a "hot-air artist." He must be a practical man, who knows how to talk to practical men. He must be a man who can be trusted to work along his own chosen lines and exercise his own discretion. Such a man would not be very easily got, and he would doubtless require a good salary and a liberal expense account. The recommendation is an interesting one, and it is with no spirit of opposition to it that we call that before it is acted upon it will call for a good deal of serious consideration. The thing is something which, if worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

THE BENTON INCIDENT

We have a letter, not signed for publication, and therefore not printed, complaining of the course taken by the British Government in the case of Benton, the man killed by Villa, or by his orders, in Mexico, and the intimation is advanced that if the Government were really strong it would have taken steps before now to secure some reparation or apology. Perhaps there are other Colonist readers who feel the same way, and who think of the time when Palmerston said he would make the words, "I am a British subject," as great a protection the world over as ever was the boast "Civis Romanus sum." We hope this is yet as true as it ever was, but we doubt if even Palmerston would have convulsed the world by naval and military action simply because an Englishman had been murdered in a foreign land. No Government is under any obligation to assert its power because one of its subjects has been killed abroad. In the specific case under consideration the only thing which seems to be known is that Benton was killed. There is no reason for attaching any political significance to his death. He does not appear to have been killed because he was an Englishman. His death may have only been a common case of cold-blooded murder, or he may have provoked attack. So far as the news dispatches go there is great uncertainty on these points. Let it be borne in mind that every case of this kind must stand upon its own feet. No one would say that if an Englishman was killed in a brawl in Mexico, it would be the duty of the British Government to interfere, neither would anyone say that if an Englishman in a foreign country provoked someone and was killed in consequence, the British Government would be justified in sending ships and men to avenge his death. The action of the Government must depend in every case upon the circumstances of the case, and to condemn in

action before the facts are known is very unreasonable.

There is another aspect of the case to be considered. Of whom should the British Government demand satisfaction? If we say Huerta, the probability is that Huerta would reply that he had no means of controlling Villa's acts, and that when order was restored, he would take the case into consideration. Such an answer would be reasonable. If we say that satisfaction should be demanded of Villa, the answer is that Villa has no international status. Some may say that the request should be preferred to the United States Government, but the answer is that the United States has no responsibility in the premises. Let us eliminate the latter country from the discussion, and ask ourselves as reasonable people, if there is anything that the British Government has a right to do other than what it has done? If we do this we will see that indignation is at least premature. We think also it may be fairly assumed that the Foreign Office is as alive to what British prestige demands as are any of its critics.

SCHOOL GARDENS

At the George Jay school a very interesting experiment is being tried; that is, it is an experiment so far as British Columbia is concerned, although such work has long since passed the experimental stage in many places in Eastern Canada and the United States. A school garden, where different phases of gardening will be taught to some pupils and be demonstrated to others, can hardly fail to prove very useful. The result will be watched with a great deal of interest, and, if it proves commensurate with the trouble and cost, as we feel confident it will, we are very hopeful that every school in British Columbia will one day have its garden. Elsewhere in this morning's paper will be found a description of what is being undertaken at the George Jay school, under the competent supervision of Mr. H. B. MacLean, who has had experience in connection with the Macdonald Associated Schools in Prince Edward Island. These schools, through the munificence of Sir William Macdonald, have been widely established in some of the Eastern Provinces.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

In our columns today will be found a plan showing the location of the harbor improvements for this port. It will give some idea of the new area of water to be enclosed by the Ogden Point breakwater, as well as indicating the wharfage facilities to be provided. We have accompanied the illustration with a description of the character of the construction work involved in the building of the two new piers, for which the contract was let a week ago. It will be noted that the structures are to be of a massive character, with up-to-date facilities, capable of providing accommodation for the largest vessels afloat. Their construction will mean employment for a large number of men. The different operations to be carried out must involve a considerable expenditure in labor, while the quantities of materials to be used, of which we have given a summary, will indicate, as perhaps nothing else will, the solidity of the new piers. From a cross-section of the work, which we also reproduce, some idea can be gained of the different processes of construction both beneath and above water.

While much of what we have printed on the subject may be considered technical in character, we venture to believe that it will interest the public generally. It is with this hope that we have directed attention to the magnitude of the work, upon which it will be the desire of all that a commencement will be made at the earliest possible moment. Everyone interested in the advancement of Victoria will be anxious to see these piers completed and in a position to accommodate traffic when the new steamship routes established through the Panama Canal are in operation.

SAFETY AT SEA

The full text of the International Convention on the safety of life at sea has been published. The provisions on which an agreement has been reached are of a character which, if observed, as it is intended they should be, will go a long way towards minimizing the risks for those who travel by water. It is proposed that the convention shall come into force on July 1, 1915. The contracting nations will have to observe its provisions for a period of five years, but after that time if they see fit may denounce the convention.

It is not going too far to say that the chief provisions open up a new era in ocean travel. One arrangement for the destruction of derelicts in the North Atlantic; another institutes an ice patrol, to be managed by the United States. All ships carrying fifty or more persons must have wireless installations. Every master of a ship who receives a call for assistance is bound to proceed to the aid of the persons in distress. It is also agreed that at no moment of its voyage may a ship have on board a total number of persons greater than that for whom accommodation is provided in the lifeboats and the pontoon life rafts on board. In addition, a life-jacket, or other appliance of equal buoyancy, capable of being fitted to the body, is to be carried for every person on board, and also a sufficient number suitable for children. Vessels must have fire-proof bulkheads and a continuous patrol system, so that any outbreak of fire may be promptly detected.

The reasonableness of all these precautions will commend itself to the traveling public and to steamship companies also, for it is in their highest

interest to preserve the reputation of their lines. The wonder is that they were not thought of and put into practice long ago. If they had been many valuable lives would have been saved. As it is, the lesson taught by the Titanic and Volturno disasters have been ones of great usefulness, for they are about to bring into existence measures which will be welcomed by all who travel by sea.

The contracting parties to the convention are: Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Austria (including Hungary), Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Russia and Sweden.

The late Mrs. Jane Barnes had been a resident of Victoria for upwards of fifty years, and during that time won many friendships. Her death will arouse much sympathy among those who were privileged to know her and esteem her many estimable qualities.

To most people it would seem a not unreasonable thing to expect that men, who have done so much for the development of Canada as Sir William MacKenzie and Sir Donald Mann have, would be treated by the press with at least common courtesy. By the way, why should a newspaper think itself at liberty to speak of any man in terms that the writers on the paper would not dream of using in conversation with him?

President Wilson is going to have his way in regard to the Panama tolls. Truly, "Peace hath her victories as well as War." Many a national leader has fought on the battlefield to protect the national honor against the assault of foes from without. President Wilson's courageous effort has been to protect the honor of his country from foes from within. His success will be a shining point in his country's record. He will wipe the national scutcheon clean.

One of the most remarkable features of the expansion of naval shipbuilding is the rapidity with which vessels are constructed today as compared with former years. The Devastation, a ship of the line which was placed in commission in 1876, took seven years to build. She was 285 feet in length and had a displacement of 5,330 tons. The time required to complete the dreadnought King George V., which was put in commission last year, was a year and ten a half months. The King George V. is a vessel 555 feet long, with a displacement of 23,000 tons.

Writing of the Doukhobor problem, The Vancouver-News-Advertiser says: "No organized State can permit all kinds of lawlessness to people because they claim religious immunity. The line must be drawn somewhere, even though the country incurs the reproach of religious persecution from the victims. The lawlessness in this case is not so much individual as communal. It is wise to impose the appropriate penalty on the community. Before the Doukhobors came to British Columbia they had been a good many years in Canada. Their leader, Peter Verigin, is an intelligent man. He knew, or could have known, that this Province would not permit an alien state to be set up within its limits."

A QUESTION BOX

Persons desiring to ask questions through The Colonist, to be answered under this heading, must send their names and address as a guarantee of good faith, but may give some initial or word by which they desire their questions to be identified when they appear in print. In case a personal answer is called for, a self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the query.

L-Q—Will you kindly inform me through your columns the names of the boats defending the America Cup on the last four occasions that the cup has been challenged? A.—Defender, Columbia, Columbia and Reliance.

A correspondent gives a simple explanation of the reason why after heavy rain earth worms are found in large numbers on the pavements of the city. When the ground becomes super-saturated, he says, the worms which are near the surface are threatened with extinction through drowning, with the result that they make their way to the surface as speedily as possible and reach the nearest ground, where they can breathe freely. Coming from boulevards and lawns such as those in front of the Parliament Buildings and the Empress Hotel, the most convenient refuge is the pavement. Our correspondent who previously inquired about this matter will probably have noticed that while hundreds of worms can be seen after heavy rain on the foot walk running alongside the Empress Hotel lawn, none will be noticed on the opposite side of the roadway.

The Early Crows

From fair Oak Day
And fair May
The fountain pen make furious play,
Almost enough to choke us;
We wake at dawn,
Our chickens gone,
While lightly from a neighboring lawn
Leaps forth the early crow-crow.

We purchased larks
For groves and parks,
And, if you'll pardon slang remarks,
The outlay nearly "broke" us;
But what's the use
To introduce
Sweet songsters, when from fir and spruce
Leaps forth the early crow-crow?

In morning's hush
Erewhile the thrush,
With some melodious, lilting song
Of matin song, awoke us;
But now Oak Day
Views dawning grey,
Through discords harsh, as, with his
Dreg,
Leaps forth the early crow-crow.

—The Harlequin.
Astronomers assert that there is another system beyond Neptune, which is the most distant of all the planets in our entire system.

Our Special for Tuesday English Lace Curtains in Pretty New Patterns 95c

FOR particulars about patterns and quality, the samples now in our Broughton Street window will furnish you with better information than we can possibly give you here. The Curtains are 2 and 2½ yards long, and this low price is sure to create a very strong demand for them; so shop early.

Labor-Saving Devices That Should Have a Place in Your Home



The "Springer" Folding Ironing Board

As solid as a rock, but exceptionally light, and folds up perfectly flat. No other ironing board is firm enough to stand the pressure of a tailor doing his heaviest pressing with a 24-pound iron. The handiest, neatest, strongest and least expensive ironing board we have ever seen. Why not call in very soon and inspect this ingenious tablet? If you find it inconvenient to come to the store, write for a descriptive circular. Prices, \$3.00, \$2.75 and \$2.50

Superior Washboards at Easy Prices

The Globe has a heavy zinc front and a strong wood frame. Price, only 50c
The Crystal has a glass front 50c
The Brass King is a really cheap board at 50c
The Enamel King is hard to beat at 50c
The Northern Queen is a board we strongly recommend. Price 40c
Many other Laundry Accessories now in stock.

The Empire Clothes Dryer

Is the neatest and strongest dryer of its kind on the market. Has ten arms, and closes up into very small space. Hangs to the wall. Price, only \$1.00

Don't Do So Much Ironing This Year

It isn't worth the trouble when a good Stretcher costs so little. Your curtains will wear much longer and you will save many hours of hard work. Prices, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.00

For Taking Care of Your Silver

Radio Cloths will clean silver and other fine metals without the use of any kind of paste. Price, only 25c
Selvyt Cloths are recommended for cleaning gold, silver, etc. Will not scratch, and may be had in four sizes. Prices, 60c, 30c, 25c and 20c
Plate Brushes come in four styles. Price up to 40c from 25c

Try the Eagle Mop Wringer Pail—It's a Real Time-Saver

It is a strongly made cedar bucket, with an automatic roller wringer that is worked by foot pressure. Absolutely no reason why you should touch the hands to the water. Sample now to be seen in our Government Street window. Three sizes in stock. Prices, \$3.00, \$2.25 and \$2.00

Brown Daisy Mops and Dusters Pick Up the Dirt—Don't Scatter It

Of all the new, sanitary cleaning utensils that have been placed on the market during the past few years, the "Brown Daisy" mops, brushes, dusting mops, dust and floor cloths are the most efficient and least expensive we know of. They will save lots of time for you this Spring. Let us tell you more about them.

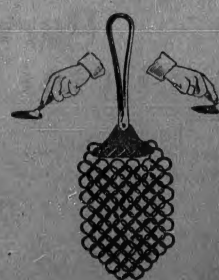
Brushes That Render the Service

Plate Brushes, an ideal line for cleaning silver. Prices, 60c, 40c and 25c
Boas Pot Scrubs, with reinforced handles. A very serviceable scrub at 20c
Cane Pot Scrubs, split bamboo, at 5c
Deck or Floor Scrubbing Brushes, complete with handles, at each, \$1.25, 75c
Window Brushes, complete with handle, at each, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c
Tumbler Brushes at, each 50c
Laundry Brushes will make good scrubbing brushes when a small size is desirable. Only 25c
Scrubbing Brushes, in the regular pattern, at each, 30c, 25c and 20c
Stove Brushes, some with flat surface on the bristles and others rounded. Prices, 50c, 40c, 35c and 25c
Whitewash Brushes at, each, 30c and 20c
Chamois Brushes at, each 25c
Whisks at, each, 40c, 35c and 25c

Little but Useful Items



Fibre Buckets at, each 50c
Enamel Buckets at, each, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 90c
Galvanized Buckets, an extra heavy quality, at each, 50c, 45c and 40c
Tin Buckets at, each, 35c and 30c
English Socket Mops, complete with handle, only 65c
Self-Wringing Mops at 50c
Mop Cloths, the self wringer, at 25c
String Mop Cloths at 50c
Mop Handles at, each 25c



Pot Scrubs, with scraper, as illustrated, at each 15c
Handled Pot Chains, at only 15c
Flue Brushes at, each, 60c, 50c, 40c and 30c
Corn Brooms at, each, 75c, 60c, 50c and 40c
Squeegee, with a 14-inch rubber at 85c, and with 12-inch rubber at 75c
Sink Brush, with a rubber squeegee end. A substantial brush at 85c
Wire Pot Brushes at, each 25c
Sauce Pan Brush, with tin furred and sauce handle 30c
Improved Sauce Pan Brush, with long handle, at 35c

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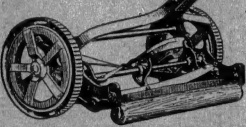
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Perfect Artificial Lighting

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Our model gives perfect results and is guaranteed for one year, but costs only

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Can only be obtained by the Indirect Lighting System—and then only if properly installed in a scientific manner with the right fixtures. Our method insures perfect eye comfort and perfect, evenly distributed illumination.

Ask for particulars and quotations.

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To submit to a headache is to waste energy, time and comfort. To stop it at once simply take
NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers
Your Druggist will confirm our statement that they do not contain anything that can harm heart or nervous system. 25c. a box
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 124



SMALLER INCREASE THAN FIRST EXPECTED

Predictions That This Year's Tax Levy Will Be Little More Than That of Last Year.

Although there must be some increase to meet the inevitable increase in expenditures, Alderman McNeill, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council, is of the opinion that the increase in this year's tax rate will not be as great as was at first expected. What the increase will be he was not in a position to state yesterday, and it will not be definitely known until the estimate of expenditures for the year has been finally agreed upon and the Court of Revision has approved of the assessment roll for the year.

At first it was suggested that an increase of between two and three mills might be necessary, but it is now predicted that not more than a one and one-half mill on the dollar will be added and perhaps not even that.

Last year the net rate to property owners who took advantage of the one-sixth rebate, was seventeen and three-quarter mills on the dollar. This was a reduction of one and one-quarter mills from the rate of the previous year. It is hoped that in fixing the rate for 1914 it will not be necessary to more than revert to the 1912 rate at most.

In view of the increase in fixed charges for interest and sinking fund purposes, as a result of the large increase in the bonded indebtedness of the city for other purposes, the total outlay will probably be about \$400,000 more than last year, there is no possible way of avoiding the increase in rate.

Unchanged Assessment
The City Assessor will make his return of the assessment roll at tomorrow night's meeting of the Council. The roll this year will be the same as that of last year. While there will doubtless be some minor changes, the total of land values will show practically no change at \$48,130,000. Improvement values will show an increase of approximately \$4,000,000, that amount being the value of the structures erected last year. Improvement values this year will aggregate \$52,130,000. As no tax is levied on improvement values, this increase will not affect the rate of taxation which will be based solely on land values.

The estimates of expenditures for the year will also be before the Council tomorrow evening. Some delay has been occasioned as the police estimates could only now be dealt with by the new board. It is probable that there will be no discussion of the figures tomorrow, but the estimates will be referred to the Council at the next session of the Council the Expenditure By-law will be ready for final adoption.

In connection with the estimates the Council will be asked upon to express an opinion with regard to the by-law passed last year classifying city employees and establishing a scale of remuneration for the various grades. Last year's Council adopted the by-law and the scale set forth therein, but the measure provides that before effect can be given to it, each succeeding Council must express approval of it. The by-law fixes a minimum and maximum amount which shall be paid to any employee on the permanent staff, and the yearly increase to which each shall be entitled to. If adopted, a general readjustment of salaries will result. If the by-law be not adopted by this Council, the same scale as last year will be continued this year with some minor alterations.

Averse to Further Loan
It is probable that Alderman Todd's suggestion, that in view of the cashless monetary conditions at present the city should endeavor to float another \$100,000 worth of local improvement treasury certificates, in addition to the \$1,000,000 worth just negotiated, will not be further pressed at present. The majority of the board feels that with the proceeds of the recent flotation just received, it is too early to make another loan, especially as the \$1,000,000 was expected to be the only loan the city would make this year on short term securities. It has been ascertained that many of the streets which Alderman Todd urged should be undertaken with the proposed loan, can be completed with the money available from the \$1,000,000 loan. The belief exists that it would be better to wait until later in the year before borrowing any further sums.

Now that funds are available, the settlement of expropriation claims can be undertaken at once. The city owes a considerable amount for claims already agreed upon, but to settle which there has hitherto been no money on hand. Outstanding claims, which have not been arbitrated or which could not be amicably settled because of lack of funds, will be dealt with. Chief of these are the claims on Pandora Avenue, between Douglas and Amelia Street, north side. One claim totals \$15,000, and there are two or three of \$10,000, and each must be submitted to arbitration by the owners before they can accept the amount tendered by the city. There is approximately \$100,000 wherewith the various settlements can be made.

SOOKE LAKE WORK
Erection of Concrete Bridges on Grade Line Being Pushed Ahead—Eighty Men at Work

Good progress is reported by Water Commissioner Rust on the work of construction of the concrete bridge along the grade of the Sooke Lake pipe line from Sooke Lake to Humpback reservoir. There is now employed a working force of about eighty men between Cooper's Cove and the lake. The forms for the structures are well advanced, and, when completed, the pouring of concrete can be commenced. In the meantime large quantities of materials are being stored at each point ready for mixing.

A number of men are also working at Humpback Reservoir on the excavation of the pipe line formerly carried out by Messrs. Jones and Rant. At that point a heavy cave-in occurred and the cut is again being cleared and excavated down to grade. Work on the completion of the dam at Humpback Reservoir, the erection of the gate house and the construction of the two smaller dams as well as other minor operations will be proceeded with immediately.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON PAVING PROBLEM

City Engineer Rust Will Submit More Data on Cost of Work to Be Carried Out This Year.

Paving operations will again be a topic for discussion at tomorrow night's meeting of the City Council. City Engineer Rust will submit a further report upon the estimated cost of completing work upon certain streets mentioned in a recent report of his to the streets committee. Upon this report will depend the number of streets that can be undertaken with the amount available from the recent flotation of treasury certificates. A decision will also be arrived at as to what steps shall be taken in view of the latest message from the National Trust Company, liquidators of the Canadian Mineral Rubber Company, who have threatened action against the city should the latter make any other arrangements for the carrying out of the paving work awarded two years ago to the paving concern.

There is but a comparatively small amount of business before the Council, routine matters of a minor character, items. At last Monday night's meeting Alderman Foster, in response to Alderman Cuthbert's demand for an apology for recent remarks made by him, asked for a week within which to consider the matter. In the same breath that he asked for the respite, the Alderman emphatically declared that he saw no reason why he should apologize, and he refused to do so. Whether he will rest content with this assertion or make any further reply as a result of his week's consideration of the matter, remains to be seen.

The work of estimating the value of the pipe-making plant of the Westholme Lumber Company at Guelph, Ont., which the city has been endeavoring to secure from the receiver of the company, has not yet been undertaken. City Engineer Rust has selected Mr. Hattie, of the local office of the Canadian Fairbanks Company, as valuator for the city. The receiver has not yet chosen his valuator. The receiver has asked \$30,000 for the plant, while the city has offered \$20,000. Pending the result of the valuation, the city will not know whether the plant will be available for the fabrication of the steel pipe for the Sooke Lake pressure line from Humpback Reservoir to the city.

Following the recent conference between a delegation of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange and the Council relative to the proposed regulations governing the cleaning of chimneys, a new by-law has been drafted by City Solicitor Robertson. The measure will be forwarded to the Real Estate Exchange for consideration and will come before the Council later, with such recommendations as the Exchange sees fit to make.

The by-law as now drafted, proposes that all chimneys sweeps shall be licensed for one year and shall keep a record of the location and owners of the chimneys attended to. These reports are to be made weekly to the fire chief. In case of complaint against the work or conduct of the sweep, an investigation will be made by the chief and a report will be submitted to the City Council. The Council will have the power to revoke the license if it deems fit. The responsibility for fires in chimneys is, by the new draft, put upon the occupant of the premises.

HALF CENTURY RESIDENT

Pioneer of 1862 Passes Away in the Person of Mrs. McDowell Barnes

Victoria lost another pioneer yesterday evening, when the death occurred at St. Joseph's Hospital of Mrs. Jane McDowell Barnes, widow of the late Mr. James Barnes, who died about six years ago. Mrs. Barnes was in comparatively good health at the beginning of the week, when she was removed from her residence at 348 Michigan Street to the hospital, and succumbed after a very brief illness.

Mrs. Barnes, who came to this city fifty-one years ago, was well known to the city and district, and leaves behind her a large circle of sorrowing friends. She was born at Glasgow, Scotland, and was 73 years of age. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Otto Weller, of this city, and Mrs. Thomas Brown, of Eureka, California, and one son, Mr. Albert J. Martin, of Victoria; eighteen grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence of Mrs. Otto Weller, 238 Douglas Street, where services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Leslie Clay.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Man Throws Himself Into Millstream, After Attempting His Life With Knife

After having inflicted a slight knife wound on his neck in an effort to do away with himself, Thomas Robertson threw himself into the Millstream Creek, near Parsons Bridge, yesterday afternoon shortly before 6 o'clock. The unfortunate man, Mr. J. Price, of the Six Mile House, undoubtedly saved his man's life. Mr. Price pulled Robertson out of the water and then notified the Provincial police department. Constable R. Owens went out to the hotel and brought Robertson into the city lock-up, where he will be retained pending an investigation into his actions. Robertson at first claimed he had slipped and fallen upon his knife, but afterwards admitted he had attempted to do away with himself, asserting he was out of work and despondent. At the police station he was stripped of his water-soaked garments and rolled in warm blankets. All he possessed was the knife and a sweepstakes ticket, the number of which, he confessed, he did not look upon as likely to prove lucky.

New York State has 1,236,150 persons employed in factories. Of these 682,798 work in New York City.

HOW'S THIS?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
We, J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known J. C. HENNEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
WALLACE KENNEDY, MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Shrine of Fashion

MONDAY

A Day in Which to Choose a Natty

Spring Costume at \$35.00

We have collected together for today's selling a most superb collection of Spring Costumes, some plain man-tailored, others fancy with attractive draped skirts to match. Colors are navy, grey, taupe, black and white effects, all beautifully lined with good wearing satins. All sizes in the lot. Be early for these. They will go quickly.
For Monday.....\$35.00
—Third Floor

Millinery Department

Each and every day our display tables see new styles come and go. The creations are "cute and cunning"; some small shapes and some medium; artistically trimmed with flowers, wings, ribbons, etc.; the new bandeau trimming being much in evidence.

Inspection invited.

Miss Cicero in Charge



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Capitally employed over \$1,000,000
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ONE 10x16 STEAM ENGINE

Five H. P. Submerged Tubular Boiler, Vertical

Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Etc.

4 LARGE TARPAULINS

APPLY COLONIST OFFICE

Twenty-one women are employed as railway brakemen and ten as baggage-men in the United States.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

1157 Rockland Avenue Victoria, B.C.
PRINCIPAL: A. D. MUSKETT, Esq.
New wing will be ready for occupation for Easter term. Half-term commences Monday, March 2nd. For prospectus, apply: The Principal.

For Rent

We have several Houses for rent in desirable locations, at low figures. Call and see our list.

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Prepared with Liebig's Meat, Extract of Malt and Matured Port Wine. Guaranteed pure and eminently palatable, possessing extraordinary recuperative powers; it has no superior for weakness, sleeplessness and nervous ailments.

Per Quart
Bottle.....\$1.50

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON

"WE DELIVER ANYWHERE"

Barnett's Pure French Brandy

20 years old, per bottle \$1.75; per pint.....\$1.00
15 years old, per bottle \$1.50; per pint.....75c
10 years old, per bottle.....\$1.25

The B. C. Wine Company, Ltd.

Family Wine and Spirit Merchants
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If you are using an imitation and you don't believe that it is costing you more than the genuine Lea & Perrins, try this. Order a bottle of LEA & PERRINS. Eat one meal with the imitation—eat the next with Lea & Perrins. See how much you have been missing. The genuine goes further and gives more satisfaction. It does cost more to buy—but costs much less to use.

The white writing on
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Lea & Perrins
Indicates the Original
Worcestershire Sauce.

J. M. Douglas & Company, Montreal, Canadian Agents. 12

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CONNAUGHT HALL
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8 to 12 p.m.
Ladies 25c, Gents 50c. Light Refreshments.

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Annual Ball on St. Patrick's Day
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Music by Prof. Heaton
Tickets on sale by Prof. Heaton (at Spen-
cers) Ladies \$1.00, Gentlemen \$1.50.

The Cough That Wouldn't

Stop found its match in
Hall's Pulmonic Cough Cure.
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FOUL BAY Waterfront

2 Splendid Waterfront Lots, 59 x 140 each. For the two, \$5,500
Also a Splendid Lot on Wellington Street, close to the corner of Fairfield, for.....\$3,000
Cash and terms arranged

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1319 Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.

In Women's Realm BY MARIA LAWSON



LADY DRUMMOND

Up-Hill
Does the road wind up-hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.

Will the day's journey take the whole
long day?
From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting-
place?
A roof for when the slow, dark hours
begin.

May not the darkness hide it from my
face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
Those who have gone before.

Then must I knock, or call when just
in sight?
They will not keep you standing at
the door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and
weak?
Of rest, you shall find that much.

Will there be beds for me and all who
seek?
Yes, beds for all who come.

—Christina Rossetti.

A Distinguished Canadian

Montreal, Canada's greatest city, has few more useful citizens than Lady Drummond, widow of the late Sir George Alexander Drummond, Senator and president of the Bank of Montreal. There are few causes worthy of support which do not find in her an able and earnest advocate.

The reforms in civic government which have been brought about in Montreal during the last few years have been helped by its women, led by Lady Drummond. She is known to all Canadian women as the first president of the National Council and was also one of the founders of the Canadian Women's Club. The Montreal Club was the first in Canada to be formed. An active member of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Lady Drummond early saw the necessity of public playgrounds and supported the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses. She takes an interest, too, in the history of Canada and is a director of the Women's Historical Society. Her husband founded a Home for Incurables, and Lady Drummond is greatly interested in the management of the institution, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Margaret.

With all her activity, Lady Drummond is a modest woman, according to Alice Andrews, who writes in the Canadian Courier. She is, however, a suffragist and is ready to give a reason for the opinions she holds and for her opposition to militant methods, as the following quotation will show: "I believe in man's suffrage for many reasons," said she, "for none, perhaps, more than because it will open a wider field to women and give them larger impersonal interests. I do not hold that women should have it because they are better than men, nor because they are the same as men, but rather because they are different from men and, therefore, the men's judgment without theirs is partial and incomplete and inadequate to solve the problems, moral, social and civic, and industrial, which equally concern them both."

"I do not believe in militant methods, either in themselves or even as an evil that good may come. They are more and more injurious to the cause they are designed to help, and are setting the clock back for the suffrage cause. One need not stand on the street corners to be active, nor storm Parliaments to be in earnest."

Lady Drummond believes that cities will never be clean, sanitary and moral until the schools and universities undertake the work of educating the citizens of the future. Canada has need of public-spirited women who will give not only money but time and strength to her service.

It must not, however, be thought that this Montreal lady spends all her time at clubs or societies. She is one of the most hospitable of Canadian hostesses, although she cares little for formal functions. She has one son, Mr. Guy Drummond.

Teaching Poetry

Almost all children love musical verse. The school readers have no pages so well conned as those which contain poetical selections. This is true especially while the children are young. Their memories are retentive and even when no formal attempt at memorization is made, many of the stanzas will be learned by heart.

It is, perhaps, not wise to strive too hard to explain difficult passages to the younger children. The story or the sentiment can be appreciated even though some passages may be obscure. Let the children read verses and read to them. There are few things, perhaps there is not anything, that will have so refining an influence on the character.

Miss Barry, a lady who recently spoke to a convention of teachers in Wisconsin, laid great stress on the importance of the teacher being able to read well. This educator goes so far as to say that "for teachers who have not themselves mastered the technique of the medium through which it produces effects, there is no method of teaching poetry," and insists that "for every poem read by the child at least two or three should be read to the child, with a well-modulated voice, pure vowel sounds and an appreciation of the music of verse."

Such an accomplishment is not possessed by every teacher and it would be well if, in Canada, far more attention were given to oral reading. Writing is a mechanical process, a tendency to

schools of the United States far more attention is given to vocal expression than is the case among ourselves.

If we realized that one of the great needs of Canada is that her people should speak the English language well, our teachers would be better trained in what is one of the most important qualifications for the office.

This is a digression, yet it is hard to see how the children growing up in Canada, many of whom are foreigners, can be taught to love and appreciate the great thoughts and the beautiful language of English poets unless their teachers can read well.

Reform Needed

It is high time women got together to raise the status of domestic service. There are in our city many homes that are suffering for the want of efficient help. Most are overworked and husbands and children are neglected because help cannot be had at a price which people in moderate circumstances can afford to pay.

At the same time the market for employment more poorly paid by employers. A girl will take almost any wages to work in an office, a store or a factory where there is no relaxation and work is often unhealthy, rather than go to help another woman keep her home, with a certainty of good food, fair lodging, wages that will, at the least, clothe her nicely, and work that is neither exhausting nor unhealthy.

And yet there are very few mothers who encourage their daughters to prepare themselves for household work. The plain truth is that girls are not received into one home in a hundred on the same footing as they are into other places of employment. A woman with dignity can afford to disregard the attitude which those who are not her superiors in education, birth or breeding take towards her. She knows that her real worth will, sooner or later, be estimated at its true value. But for the girl this is impossible, or almost so. If a Canadian girl, she must leave her schoolmates to their associations and amusements. In the house of her employer she is, very often, treated as an inferior, who must live a life apart, without the comfort of going to her own home at night. If she does her work properly, she may escape reproach, but not expect to be treated as an equal.

On the other hand, far too many girls try to do as little as possible and to get as many privileges as they can. They have not the interest of their employers at heart, and do not scruple to sacrifice these to their own whims or wishes. She does not try to learn, for she has no feeling of pride in her work. There are employers who have made happy homes for contented and self-respecting girls. Young women have continued for years in the same home and have made themselves indispensable. Is it not possible to gain from these the secret of their success?

It is idle to agitate for higher wages for girl workers when the present natural field for young women is either unoccupied or inadequately filled. Thousands and tens of thousands of women are asking that they shall be allowed to manage the affairs of the State. Here is a matter of more importance to the happiness and the health of the people than most of the laws passed by the Legislature, and yet the women of Canada are not competent to deal with it.

Is it necessary that we have a mental class to help us in our homes and to care for our children? When we let our own daughters go to help our neighbors do their household work we may say, "No."

Cheaper Living

Mrs. Julian Heath, the American woman who is the founder and advocate of the Housewives' League, does not by any means confine her efforts to the abolition of many of the middlemen whose profits increase the cost of goods.

She will, if need be, act the part of a saleswoman when the cold storage man sends the prices of eggs and butter towering, or organize a boycott of meat when some trust corners the market.

But Mrs. Heath is not afraid to tell housekeepers that it is their own want of knowledge and business ability that makes a great part of the high cost of living. Especially does she advise the buying of cheap cuts of meat, which, properly prepared, are quite as nourishing and as palatable as the high-priced portions. It is shown in her lectures that the chefs at fashionable restaurants use the cheaper cuts for their daintiest dishes. Butter, too, is not always so much better than the grade below as to justify the great increase in price.

It is surprising that women are so reluctant to take trouble about cookery. Knowledge and skill are not so difficult to gain and they can bring about not only a great saving of money, but keep the family in health. Many a man would never have become dissipated if his home table had been always supplied with good food, nicely served.

In bringing the attention of housewives to the necessity of understanding their business and carrying it on in a reasonable, systematic way, Mrs. Heath is doing women a great service.

Wishing to encourage independence among women are now taking up aeroplaning.

Rainier Beer on draught at the Dominion Hotel Buffet.

P. F. Collier & Son, publishers, have opened an office at 1008 Government Street, and will mail them.

Craigdarroch

Lots 33 and 48, Joan Crescent.
Have title. Terms arranged,
with mortgage money to
build.....\$5,000

University Heights

50x145, Donnelly Ave. \$1,000
56x153, Richmond Ave. \$1,150
Offered by original purchasers
to minimize obligation.

Oak Bay

Six-roomed house, all modern
conveniences. An excellent
investment. Will give good
terms.....\$5,000

Fort Street

Corner Fort and Hulton, 172.6
frontage, at \$100 per foot
front foot.

Will arrange with reliable purchaser to make this property revenue producing.

Wanted

To Purchase—5 or 6-roomed
house in Oak Bay or Fairfield
districts, \$2,500 to \$4,000.
Have \$700 for first cash payment.

To Purchase—Modern 7 or 8-
roomed house in Oak Bay
district.

To Rent—6 or 7-room house un-
furnished, close in, James Bay
District preferred. Not over
\$30 per month.

To Rent—4 or 5-room house,
furnished, at \$25 per month.

To Rent—5 or 6-room house in
Fairfield District, close to car.
Have applications in hand for same.

MONEY TO LOAN
We wish to place immediately
\$2,000, \$2,500, \$5,000



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Geary Street, above Union Square
European Plan \$1.50 a day up
American Plan \$3.50 a day up
New steel and brick structure.
Third addition of hundred rooms
now building. Every comfort and
convenience. A high class hotel
at very moderate rates. In center
of theatre and retail district. On
car lines transferring to all parts
of city. Electric omnibus meets
all trains and steamers.

HOTEL STEWART

COWICHAN CREAMERY

THIS MARK ON AN EGG—

insures you
against an in-
ferior cold storage quality,
MEANS ABSOLUTE FRESHNESS.

These Eggs are
guaranteed new-
laid and worth
their price.

Look for the
Mark.

ASK YOUR GROCER

COWICHAN CREAMERY

A Message to Women

"Who Are Just Ready to Drop"

When you are "just ready to drop," when you feel so weak that you can hardly drag yourself about—and, because you have not slept well, you get up as tired-out next morning as when you went to bed, you need help. Miss Lea Dumais writes from Malone, N.Y., saying: "I was in a badly run-down condition for several weeks, but two bottles of Vinol put me on my feet again and made me strong and well. Vinol has done me more good than all the other medicines I ever took."

If the careworn, run-down women, the pale, sickly children and feeble old folks around here would follow Miss Dumais' example, they, too, would soon be able to say that Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron remedy, had built them up and made them strong. It is a wonderful strength creator and body-builder, and we sell it under a guarantee of satisfaction. You get your money back if Vinol does not help you. D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B.C.

Easy Buys

Five-Roomed House, on Superior Street, near Parliament Square, with lot 62x120. Four rooms can be added cheaply to the upper floor. The price for this is \$7,900, on payment of \$600 cash, and balance at \$35 per month, and interest at 7 per cent quarterly.

Five Acres of the very best land in the Saanich district, with buildings, near railway station. The land is all cleared, and has been used as a market garden, every foot of it being cleared. This can be purchased for \$2,700, on payment of \$1,000 cash, and the balance in three years on mortgage.

Lot 62x120, on Kingston Street, for \$3,250. Between St. Lawrence and Oswego. Terms of \$600 cash, and balance at \$35 per month, with interest quarterly.

Loan Wanted, of \$20,000 at 8 per cent. Property assessed for \$52,000; revenue of \$300 per month.

L. H. Ellis

Realty, Financial and Insurance Broker
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Member Real Estate Exchange

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We have a number of second-hand cars which we have been instructed to sell at remarkably low prices. Better look them over.

THOS. PLIMLEY

Clean Cylinders for \$1.50

"Carbon-Nit" will clean out the cylinders of your car in such a way as to insure increased power and a big saving in gasoline. "Carbon-Nit" is endorsed and recommended by all who have tried it. Cylinders completely cleaned out, each.....\$1.50

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They Run on Coal Oil, Gasoline or Distillate

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SONS JUST MANAGE TO OVERCOME BAYS

Soccer Game at North Ward
Park Full of Surprising
Incidents—Bays in Lead
Once.

In a game full of surprising incidents, and of which the outcome was uncertain up to the last few minutes of play, the Sons of England defeated the James Bays, 4 to 2, at North Ward Park yesterday. At one time the Bays were in the lead, but, owing to rather poor defensive work and some bad luck, lost the chance to win.

The first half was somewhat tame, and exchanges were very even, although the Sons had the advantage of playing down hill. They opened the scoring in the first ten minutes, Anyon reaching the net with a pretty shot following a perfect centre by Douglas. From then on until half-time the Bays well held their own, but were unable to equalize. With the slope in their favor in the second half, the Bays led off in determined fashion, and after being repulsed a couple of times, succeeded in getting the equalizing goal. A cross-kick went to Petch, who was standing to one side of the goal, and he neatly lifted it over his shoulder into the net.

Remarkable Reversals
That was the commencement of a series of remarkable attacks and counter-attacks. At times the Sons showed an apparent superiority that won for them was the only logical prediction, but again the Bays retaliated with such good effect as to cause a sudden reversal of the odds. The score was now back and forth, and ultimately the Sons landed on top to stay, there, this not occurring until time was almost up.

An unintentional foul within the penalty area, committed by Sam Lorrimer, gave the Sons their second goal. A. Kerley took the kick, and, with marvellous aim, lodged the ball in the net. Very shortly afterwards the Bays forward got away on a combined run, and, O'Grady, outside left, drove a low, hard shot from a difficult angle into the Sons' net. There was some dispute as to whether the ball entered the goal mouth or went in from the side, which the referee decided in favor of the Bays. This, perhaps, unsettled the Sons for the succeeding rush by Sam Lorrimer, the lineament met with little opposition. Thomas beat Beck, passed the ball to Petch, and the latter carried it into the goal, being checked only by the goal-tender, whom he managed to beat.

Sons Equalize
The Englishmen scored a goal to save a number of the Sons' hopes. Douglas had squared the score at 2-2 from a cross-kick which he took right in the mouth of the goal, the efforts of the Bays to beat them back were in vain. A desperate skirmish at the Sons' end of the field followed, the kick-off was the Bays' last chance to win, and they failed to make it good.

The Sons did all the forcing in the last minutes of the game. They were shooting well and playing more vigorously than they had at any time previously. The shot that won the game, from A. Kerley, was a long one, and came along the ground at not a very great rate of speed. Possibly the fact that it cut through a jumble of players caused Lomas to misjudge it.

Teams Well Matched
On the day's play there was little to choose between the teams, as has been said. The Bays were weakened by the absence of Pilkington, and did not play very well as a team, although they had several outstanding performers, notably Adams, at centre half.

The teams: Sons of England—Fletcher; Dennell and Hymers; Blendell, Beach and Smith; Douglas, A. Kerley, Anyon, Haywood and F. Kerley. James Bays—Lomas; Greig, and Lorrimer; Broadner, Hayward and Adams; Menzies, Petch, Thomas, Curgenven and Atwell.

GRAY LIKELY TO MAKE FOUR-FIGURE BREAKS

Australian Has Splendid Chance to Win
English Billiard Championship—
Gaining Familiarity With Ivorys

Discussing the defeat of the Australian, Gray, by the youthful Englishman, Newman, in a billiard match recently The London Times says:

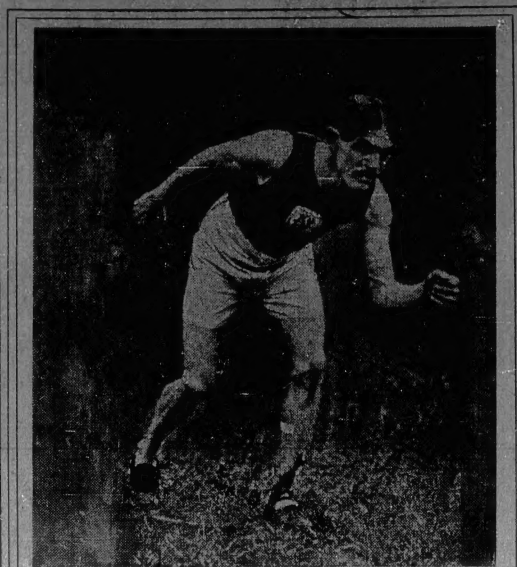
"Even from the point of view which makes results the sole criterion of merit the Australian was not discredited, for Newman, on his form throughout the match, would beat any living player at the odds. It is safe, moreover, to assume that he will improve. He certainly made progress in the course of his match with Newman; he was not so often deceived as to the pace of the ivory balls; he did not so often misjudge the difference of angle in the second week of play as in the first week. But for the fact that the balls were changed for the second week's play (no two sets of ivory balls are alike in their subtle eccentricities), the effects of this improvement would not doubt have been more clearly marked, statistically as well as technically. His big breaks—two of them over 500 in the first week's play—were long struggles against difficulties by one who, apart altogether from his mastery of the red isler, is probably the finest living player of individual shot; the red ball was constantly coming too far down and taxing his patient virtuosity."

"In the second week several seasons found him quite out of form, but on other occasions he was almost master of his medium, and on Friday afternoon when he made a break of 584, scoring the last 234 off the red ball and so beating the record of 516 set up by Smith, of Darlington (our only specialist in red-ball play), anybody who saw him for the first time would have thought he had been using nothing but ivory balls all his life. One felt that the break would go on forever—the kind when he was seen performing with composition balls. The odds are that he will make four-figure breaks in the championship matches, when his knowledge of ivory balls will be more secure and instinctive. And it is not only a question of huge breaks after all; if he wins the championship it will be because his average per stroke is a fraction (from 1/2 to 1/4) more profitable than that of the top-of-the-table specialist."

Six Defeat Coasters
SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The Chicago Americans' regular team defeated the San Francisco Coast Leaguers here today by a score of 5 to 3.

Additional Sport on Page 12

Great Runner May Settle Here



ALFRED SHRUBBS

THANKS HILTON IS WRONG ABOUT OULMET

Travis Says British Golfer
Underestimates Ability of
American Players Who Will
Compete in Old Country.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Walter J. Travis, who has just won the British Open Golf championship, says that Hilton is wrong in his estimate of the ability of the young Massachusetts player, who beat Vardon and Hay.

In fact, the veteran golfer feels that the many times British champion and once American champion is inclined to treat all the foremost players with a little too much patronizing condescension, due no doubt to the fact that he has not seen very much of them in action. There are, Mr. Travis suggests, some rude shocks in store for the Brits.

Makes Study of Case
Travis has been studying Hilton's opinions, and predictions with considerable interest and not a little amusement. "Now, what does Mr. Hilton know about Travis, Oulmet and Schmidt?" he asked. "He has only seen Travis two or three times, Heinrich Schmidt once, at St. Andrews last year, and Oulmet not at all."

This is the statement made by Hilton, in referring to Oulmet's triumph over Vardon and Ray, to which Travis particularly takes exception.

"But in judiciously weighing up this wonderful performance we must not forget that Vardon and Ray were playing amidst strange environments, and in a climate to which they were not accustomed, and that their young opponent had the inestimable advantage of playing over the course on which he originally learned the game."

"Travis has the highest opinion of the genius of Francis Oulmet. He says he appears to have the ideal golfing temperament."

"Remember," he pointed out, "the coolness with which he went about his business in the playoff at Brookline. Neither the fame of his opponents nor the noisy enthusiasm of the gallery seemed to bother him. He just went about his task, playing the best golf he was capable of, and did not worry a bit where Vardon and Ray drove their balls. And don't forget this: this play was practically under match conditions."

"I see that Hilton, while admitting that Travis is perhaps the finest player of matches in the world, fears that he will have considerable difficulty over the length of the carries and the severity of the hazards at Sandwich in May, owing to his inability to hit the ball truly with his wooden clubs."

"Now, if Travis should be in the mood to use his wooden clubs in the British championship, and he sometimes plays phenomenally well with them, I think that Hilton will be forced to come to the conclusion that our amateur champion is even a better player than he thought he was."

Turning to Oulmet again, a Scottish golfer, now a resident in this country, pointed out one of the dangers that the young Massachusetts player will have to be careful of on the other side.

"They will naturally make a great fuss over Oulmet in England," he said. "They will want to dine him, feed him, wine him and will expect him to make speeches, and if this hospitality is overdone, Oulmet, who, after all, is little more than a boy, will be so nervous and worn out by the time the championship opens that he will not be able to do himself justice."

Fortunately Oulmet is a teetotaler and a non-smoker and being a hard-headed New Englander will not be tempted to break training until he has finished his job.

PAT CONNOLLY ISSUES CHALLENGE TO ZBYSZKO

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—Pat Connolly, British heavyweight wrestling champion, tonight issued a challenge to Stanislaus Zbyzsko, the Polish heavyweight, for a final bout in Vancouver, early in April, for \$1,000 a side. Connolly stipulates that the match must take place in a twenty-four foot ring, the strangle hold must be barred and the Pole wear shoes. Connolly is ready to post his side bet as soon as Zbyzsko replies.

**ENGLISH "WHITE HOPE"
KNOCKS OUT MARTIN**
VANCOUVER, March 7.—After being outclassed in the first round and taking the count twice, Tom Cowler, the British Columbia "white hope," put over a right cross on Deaver Ed. Martin. In the second round at the Stoveson arena tonight that sent the colored man down for the count. When he came up another left ended the contest.

NEW OFFERS MADE FOR CHICAGO BASEBALL CLUB

CHICAGO, March 7.—New bids were made today for control of the Chicago National League Club. John R. Thompson, a restaurant man, telegraphed an offer to Charles P. Taft at New York, and Louis J. Behan, who represented another syndicate, whose previous offers were not acceptable, made a new offer.

His offer has no strings attached to it," said Mr. Thompson today. "We will pay a reasonable price and we will make no unreasonable demands as to the reserve rule or anything else."

The first Behan syndicate imposed conditions regarding the reserve rule and other things that made Mr. Taft decline its bids.

GALLANT MATCHED TO MEET "RED" WATSON

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Gilbert Gallant, of Boston, and "Red" Watson, of San Francisco, were matched today to fight twenty rounds here on the night of March 20. The men will weigh in at 135 pounds at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In his first fight on the Pacific Coast against Frankie Burns, which was declared a draw at the end of twenty rounds, Gallant was handicapped in making 121 pounds.

Federals Off to Train
CHICAGO, Ill., March 7.—Owners of the Chicago Federal League Baseball Club announced tonight they would take sixty-five persons to the training camp at Shreveport, La., in a special train leaving Chicago on Sunday evening. Seventeen players reported at headquarters today.

TRYING TO ENTICE SHRUBB TO VICTORIA

Local Sportsmen Believe That
Famous Runner Is Man
Needed to Encourage Track
and Field Athletics Here.

It is possible that Alfred Shrubbs, the famous English distance runner, will take up his residence in Victoria this week and devote some of his spare time to the training and coaching of Victoria's track and field athletes.

Shrubbs is now living in Toronto, but has made it known that he would not be averse to going West were he assured a good business opening. Hearing of this gentle hint, a number of local sportsmen are determined to take him at his word if it is possible to meet his request. They believe they will be able to provide him with the employment he needs, and have written him to that effect.

In his time Shrubbs was one of the greatest distance runners the world ever knew, and to this day many of the records he set years ago are unbeaten. He has gone back somewhat, but is still capable of cutting a clip fast enough to beat the majority of the leading runners of the present day. His services undoubtedly would do much to lift track athletics here out of the torpor into which they seem to have fallen, and it is to that end that the effort is being made to bring him to Victoria.

Until they have some reasonable surety of success, the promoters of this commendable scheme in the interests of local sport do not want their names mentioned. They hope to have definite information to give out in the very near future.

TWO BASKETBALL GAMES

Baptists Defeat Centennials—Wests
Beat Students—Y. M. C. A. Seniors
Will Tour South Cities

In a basketball match at the Y. M. C. A. last evening, the Baptists defeated the Centennials, 17 to 9, and earned the right to meet the Methodists in the final of the Sunday School League championship. The match was well played and provocative of plenty of excitement among the spectators. The teams: Centennials—Forwards, Dixon and Hunt; centre, Young; guards, Brathwaite and Mahoney; Baptists—Forwards, Middleton and Warlicker; centre, R. Beckwith; guards, McIntyre and L. Beckwith. Warlicker was the high scorer with 10 points. Bob Whyte refereed.

Only one match was played last night in the Intermediate City League Series, the Wests defeating the Law Students in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, 22 to 21. In the first half the Students looked like easy winners and at half time the score was 17 to 7 in their favor. The second half, however, completely upset expectations, for the Wests outplayed their opponents at every turn and shot in scores after scores while the Students were almost unable to do anything.

This week, the senior Y. M. C. A. basketball team will play three matches out of town. They will play in Vancouver on Wednesday night, in Bellingham Thursday night and in New Westminster Friday night, the matches being part of the schedule of the Northwest Y. M. C. A. League. They held a practice last night in preparation for the tour. The following will probably compose the team: Bob Whyte (capt.), Fred Brown, Tom Padon, Fred Carro, W. Collins and George Head. Bob Padon, one of the regulars, will be unable to make the trip.

Exposition Regatta Programme
SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—At a conference here yesterday between San Francisco yachtsmen and officials of the yachting bureau of the Panama-Pacific exposition, a programme of events for the regatta to be held on the bay April 5 to 24, 1914, was outlined.

Sight different classes of boats were selected tentatively. The plans were then placed for approval in the hands of President C. C. Moore, of the exposition.

It was suggested that the cup to be offered by President Wilson be awarded the winner of the transatlantic class, racing under the international rule which is used by eleven foreign countries, most of which will be represented at the regatta. The cup to be presented by King George of England, probably will be awarded to the winner of the universal or American racing formula, in class N yachts over 31-feet and under 38-feet rating.

A race of boats of the wonder class, originated in Germany, will be a feature. A schmeiser race is proposed, and it was suggested that yesterday's contest, that after the regatta these big boats take part in a race to Honolulu.

WELSHMEN DEFAULT BARNARD CUP MATCH

Bays Get Points for League
Match Yesterday at Oak
Bay, Although Beaten 10 to
0 in Friendly Game.

Because the Welshmen fielded three men who are regarded as superior to the James Bays refused to play yesterday's scheduled Barnard League Rugby match. The Welsh went off the field without objection and the Bays lined up and scored a try, thus getting the points for the game by default. The Welsh then came back and the teams played a friendly match which resulted in a win for the defaulters, 10 points to nil.

The Bays' team was made up largely of intermediates from the High School ranks, as five of the seniors have been deterred for the remainder of the season for refusing to go to Nanaimo with the representatives some weeks ago. Although beaten, the youngsters put up a good game against the feet-footed men from the "land of the leek." The Welsh turned out a very fast three-quarter line and their forwards packed better than those of the scratch opposition side.

It was reported yesterday that there is now no doubt that a general meeting of the Rugby club will be held this week, and a date for it probably will be set at tomorrow's meeting of the Union executive. Three of the clubs have signed an application for such a meeting which has been forwarded to President Jay, of the Rugby Union.

Another matter likely to come up tomorrow is the question of arrangements for the playoff between James Bays and Wanderers for the championship. Various and contradictory rumors have been flying about concerning this match, the prevailing supposition being that neither team is very anxious to play owing to the recent debarment of the five Bay players.

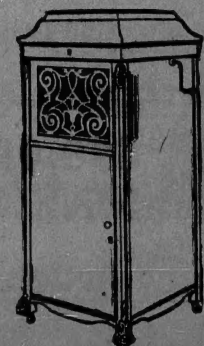
BALTIMORE FEDERALS ANNOUNCE THEIR ROSTER

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—The complete list of players of the Baltimore Federal League Club was given out tonight by Secretary Harris Goldman, and is as follows: Catchers—Fred Jackson, formerly of Rochester; Internationals; Harvey Russell, Bridgeport Club, and Leroy Allen, from the Minneapolis Club, of the Northern League; Pitchers—Jack Quinn, formerly of Rochester and Boston Nationals; Geo. Suggs, from the St. Louis Nationals; Ed Smith, from Montreal; Irvin E. Witham, from Rochester; Joe Pomeroy, from the Philadelphia Nationals; H. Young, from the New Bedford Club, of the New England League; P. J. Conley, J. M. Allen and Jack Ridgway. First base—Harry Swaine, formerly of the Newark Internationals, Second base—Manager Otto Knabe, from Philadelphia Nationals, and Geo. W. Simmons, from Rochester. Shortstop—Mike Donlin, from the Philadelphia Nationals. Third base—Euse Kikpatrick, Brooklyn Nationals, and Jas. Walsh, Philadelphia Nationals. Outfielders—Guy Zinn, formerly of Boston Nationals, and Rochester; Benny Meyers, Toronto Internationals, and V. D. Duncan, Philadelphia Nationals.

Coast League Baseball
LOS ANGELES, March 7.—The Venice Coast League team defeated the Chicago White Sox team No. 2 today by a score of 7 to 6.

It is no longer a question of choice between a Disc and a Cylinder Phonograph, because Edison now makes both The Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph

does not replace the Edison Cylinder instrument. Both are at your disposal, both are pre-eminent in their field. The Disc instrument offers a new method of recording and reproducing. Its Reproducer with its diamond point and its records of new material have given the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph a new voice—a voice of wonderful depth and rich, mellow tones.



Edison
Disc Phonograph
Cabinet Curves walnut mahogany
or oak. Drawer open for 72 records.
Diamond point reproducer, automatic
stop; powerful, silent spring motor
with worm gear.

The Edison Cylinder Phonograph

with its indestructible diamond reproducing point, strong, finely adjusted motor, artistically designed cabinet, Blue Amberol Records and many other Edison refinements, is a strong competitor of its new rival, the Disc. Hear both. Buy either. You'll be right either way.

Edison Dealers in Victoria

Montelius Piano House, Limited, 1104 Government
Fletcher Bros., Limited, 1231 Government Street

739 Yates Street

Gordons Limited

Phone 1391

Special Spring Showing of Ladies' Dress Accessories

A SMALL list taken from our full stocks of many Novelties and Dress Accessories which will be necessary to the lady of fashion this season. Corsage Bouquets will be worn in great variety, and the absence of long sleeves in the majority of gowns will bring full-length Gloves to the fore.

Beautiful Display of Neckwear

Fresh and crisp from their boxes, these goods are now displayed for your inspection. The Lily roll collar, fashion's latest fad, will be seen here in a nice assortment. We also show a large variety of fichus, epaulette collars, and collar and cuffs, sets of crepe, ratine, pique and sheer nainsook, with suitable trimmings, and a stock of frillings that is far superior to anything yet shown here before.

French Corsage Bouquets

Such a large variety of these are now on display that we cannot commence to describe them. We have them up, from 50c

Silk Hose of Quality

Guaranteed Phoenix Silk Hose, wide garter top, and spliced heel and toe, made from pure silk thread, in black and colors. Price, per pair, \$1.00
Phoenix Brand Black Silk Hose, made of a heavier thread. Price, pair, \$1.50
Black Silk Shot Hose, very heavy quality. Colors black, with white, green, cerise, royal, purple, tango. Our price, per pair, ... \$2.50

Heavy Quality Fancy Silk Hose

Black, with hand-embroidered anklets, in white, tango and royal. Price, \$2.50
Black, decorated with hand-painted sides, in pretty violet design. Price, per pair, ... \$2.75

High-Class Shoes for Ladies and Children

We are exclusive agents in Victoria for the famous "Dorothy Dodd" brand of Boots and Shoes. That is why this is the only place where you can get absolute satisfaction. After you have worn "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes we know you will wear no other. They combine all that is looked for in a stylish, absolutely comfortable and long-wearing Shoe. Let us fit you with a pair to wear with your new Spring dress. Price, per pair, \$5.00 to \$7.50

New Spring Arrivals in Dress Trimmings

Our stock of Dress Trimming was never so complete as at the present time. Among the display you will notice the new cascade trimmings, and beautiful Swiss headings and trimmings.
For Evening Wear we are showing some pretty shadow lace flouncings, in black, white and hand-tinted, including many attractive designs. We also make special mention of the French needle run laces in gold and silver on pure silk net. Prices, per yard, \$2.25 to \$4.75
New Veilings, imported direct from New York, in many new meshes and designs. Prices, per yard, 25c to \$2.50

Trefousse Gloves for Ladies

The Gloves are known the world over for their good qualities. The materials and workmanship throughout are of the very best obtainable. All colors for street wear. Per pair, \$1.50 and \$1.75

Ladies' Full-Length Gloves

These are of the same excellent make, and will give you greater satisfaction than any other make. We have them in all the wanted colors in 12 and 16-button lengths. Price \$2.75 and \$3.25

IRISH LINEN STORES

920 GOVERNMENT STREET

Closing-Out Sale of Our \$20,000 STOCK OF FINE IRISH LINENS

Every Article to Be Sold Regardless
of Cost

Come early to avoid the crush. Our complete stock of Irish Linens is being offered at prices that will astound you.

Everything to be sold. To see and handle our goods will convince you of the genuine large reductions we are making.

IRISH LINEN STORES

KREISLER AMONG GREATEST MUSICIANS

Artist, Who is Numbered
Among First Violinists of
World, to Appear Tomorrow
Evening.

Never in history has the world had at any time so many violinists of superlative character as this early part of the twentieth century. For 200 years each generation has had its one or two supreme masters of the violin, but to-day there are at least a half-dozen whose accomplishments, technical and interpretative, place them on the level with the giants of the past.

To attempt to name any one of these artists as the "greatest" would be as futile as to name the greatest painter, the greatest composer, the greatest poet. Each has his supreme attributes, each has his army of devoted admirers. Yet it is but fair to say that in Fritz Kreisler are found a combination of qualities, intellectual and temperamental that give him a special place among the great artists of our time.

Kreisler vividly illustrates the exacting demands which music of today makes on those who practice the art—that they shall be not merely musicians, but well-balanced, well-rounded men of the world, of wide intellectual interests and culture. The mental stimulus which comes from experience and study has led him far afield from the ways of the traditional and conventional violinist. Beginning like so many violinists, as a "wonderchild," and as such making his first appearances in this country, his extraordinary facility of technique led him to specialize in the works of Paganini and others of that kind. A period of indolence, of "torpor and stress" followed. The study of medicine engrossed him for a time. Then came a desire for a military career and a year in a training school for officers of the Austrian army. Next came an ambition to be a painter. In all of these pursuits brilliant success awaited him, but finally music reclaimed him as her own and the world is the richer thereby.

The years spent away from music wrought a great change in him. Experience had ripened his judgment, broadened his point of view, deepened his emotional nature. The dazzling technique of former days became a means instead of an end, and Kreisler was revealed as an interpretative artist of supreme authority. With a technique complete at all points, enabling him to make light of all difficulties, with a tone of singular purity, sweetness and beauty, the mature Kreisler, still able to bewilder his hearers with purely violinistic music, has become a master interpreter of the great compositions of the violin, classic and modern.

Moreover, dissatisfied with the comparatively repertory of his instrument as he found it, and as violinists had been content with for generations, he delved into the forgotten riches of the past, into the dust-covered works of the Italian and French masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and made known the fascinating music of those days, entirely worthy of a place beside the masterpieces of modern times.

Kreisler is today one of the most fascinating figures in the world of music. Few artists of any time so hold the admiring affection of the public. His attractive personality, his modesty of demeanor, his artistic sincerity, are alike as rare as they are notable. He appears at the Royal Victoria Theatre tomorrow evening.

"QUICKSANDS" TO BE PRODUCED THIS WEEK

As the time for its production draws near, public interest continues to increase in Mr. Sheridan-Bickers' new play, "Quicksands," which will be seen for the first time at the Royal Victoria Theatre next Friday, and on the following night. The play is being produced by Mr. Chas. E. Royal, the brilliant producer and proprietor of the company now playing in repertory at the Victoria Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Bickers. "Quicksands" was written four years ago by Mr. H. Sheridan-Bickers, with the collaboration of the Marchioness Townsend. Its plot deals with the adventures of the innocent but high-spirited daughter of an English country rector, who is persuaded to leave the idyllic and too restricted life of her father's parish for the more Bohemian and romantic surroundings of a stage career through her infatuation for a popular actor, with whom she elopes under a promise of marriage. She comes to London and is rapidly enmeshed in the quicksands of life in that great "Metropolis. Without a Heart." The action of the play presents a memorable picture of the danger of innocence, and shows how easily the best of women may be robbed of a reputation, whose goodness is shown to be even more precious to woman than her character.

The second act takes us from the



EILEEN SWEETSTONE
in "The Firefly"



FRITZ KREISLER

quiet life of a country village, wherein most hills are encased into mountains to a rowdy theatrical supper-party, given to celebrate the heroine's successful debut in a musical play called "The Girl in the 'Alc'." This scene had a dramatic ending, which later forces the girl's faithful but undeclared lover (a rising young King's Counsel), to defend her betrayer on a charge of murder to save her good name. This well-contrived situation is followed by a scene of great scenic, brilliant of dramatic incident and unexpected action. The third act opens like the first, with some very amusing comedy which develops into a dramatic denouement, that but plunges the girl deeper into the quicksands that are rapidly engulfing her. The play goes forward with increasing dramatic interest to an ending which may be truly said to point the moral and adorn the tale or two lives well lost for love. The casts which will present the play here next Friday and Saturday is composed of over twenty clever Victorian amateurs, who are appearing in "Quicksands" under the name of the Royal Victorian Players. The casts include: Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan-Bickers, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Craddock, Mrs. H. P. Langton, Miss Maud Scott, Miss Edith Schmitz, Miss Lillian Haggerty, Miss Nellie Dougall, and Messrs. Robert Horton, Edward Shield, W. Richardson, H. W. Moore, S. C. Clark, Michael Hallward, and J. V. Barrett-Lennard.

Miss Eileen Sweetstone, a young English actress and dancer of rare promise, has been specially engaged to create the part of Elizabeth Gregory, the heroine.

FROM CHOIR GIRL TO GRAND OPERA STAR

From choir girl to the "Little Devil of the Opera" is the road traversed by Emma Trentini, who will appear in "The Firefly" at the Royal Victoria Theatre Monday and Tuesday, March 16 and 17. This little mite of humanity is only 4 feet 8 inches tall, is heralded as one of the greatest coloratura sopranos in the world. Just six years ago she scored her triumph when Oscar Hammerstein first produced grand opera in his Manhattan Opera House.

Much talk had preceded Trentini; the people had heard Oscar Hammerstein proclaim her a wonder, so that one or two results were bound to come—either a tremendous success or an equally proportionate failure. The result was assured after the first performance in "Carmen." It was in that opera that Trentini was introduced to America.

At the age of 12 her remarkable untutored voice asserted itself, and the church choir of her native Mantova, Italy, welcomed her. It was not long after she joined the choir that some wealthy townspeople saw great possibilities for an operatic career in Trentini's voice. A fund was raised with her mother's consent, and the songbird was sent away to study under the famous Lombardi. By close application and with wonderful aptitude, Trentini in two years was pronounced by her teacher as eligible for the operatic stage. A place was secured for her at the La Scala, Milan. She was then 14 years old.

Between seasons she toured the continent, winning recognition everywhere. It was during one of these midseason tours that good fortune came to her in the form of a meeting with her fairy of fame, who was none other than Mme. Melba. "What a great A!" At that time Oscar Hammerstein, who was scouring Europe for new talent, was in Paris. Melba had been in communication with the great impresario, and had just signed a contract to appear at the Manhattan Opera House, which was to open the following season. She telegraphed him at once to come to Brussels, as she had a "find" for him. Hammerstein came; he also heard, and was conquered. Just three hours after he had heard Trentini he had a five-year contract with her.

During two seasons, under the management of Oscar Hammerstein, Trentini sang important roles in "Carmen," "Bal Masque," "Louise," Musette in "La Boheme," the Doll in "The Tales of Hoffmann," "Thais," "Pelleas and Melisande," and Nedda in "Pagliacci."

AMUSEMENTS

Crystal Theatre—The second series of the famous Belg animal pictures, "The Adventures of Katiya," will be shown at this theatre Monday and Tuesday. There is a great deal of interest attached to this series on account of their being so entirely different to the usual run of pictures. Some of the scenes are made in India and the balance at the Belg Zoo. One of the most sensational scenes in this series is the blowing up of the Lion's Den, something never before attempted in the making of motion pictures. Fathe's Weekly and an Edison comedy, will complete

"THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE"

The innovation of an \$18 curtain at the Victoria Theatre proved immensely popular with the patrons of the Royal Stock Company last week although the bill was a short one and would have been fairly early any way. This week, however, the big drama, "The Bishop's Carriage," will be given and the early hour of beginning will be a real benefit to those patrons of the theatre who do not like to be held down too late. Many other big shows are billed for the Victoria Theatre within the next few weeks, and one of them will be a new musical comedy in which much interest has already been aroused.

In "The Bishop's Carriage" the Royal players will be given opportunities for the display of their histrionic ability. The people who are thrown together in the thrilling events which constitute this gripping drama are all real types. Miss Edythe Elliott will be cast as the girl whose reformation begins from the moment she jumps into the bishop's carriage to escape arrest and is driven by him to a garden party, where she meets a certain young attorney.

This attorney's criminal practices has convinced him that crime is a disease of the brain and he proceeds to cure the girl. In doing so he falls in love with her and therein lies the romance. Mr. Donald Gray, whose finished work has established him as one of the favorites among the patrons of the Victoria Theatre, will play the part of the attorney, and the accomplished Mr. Ted Howland will impersonate the girl's former accomplice and sweetheart, Dorgan.

Within a few weeks a definite announcement will be made regarding the musical comedy which is being written for the Royal Stock Company. Mr. Royal is writing the book, and is collaborating with a well-known local composer on the score. Several exceedingly lyrical lyrics have already been prepared, and as the sketchy little plot of the piece will deal with incidents happening in Victoria, much interest attaches to the production.

The members of the Royal Company are first-class vocalists, and a big chorus of young men and women is being engaged. Mr. Ted Howland will in a short time take in hand the task of instructing the applicants for positions in the chorus.

Victoria Team Practices

TORONTO, March 7.—The Victoria team, Const champions, worked out at the Arena this morning and despite the long journey East and cramped legs look like they were strong team. They will practice at the Arena daily. If the Canadians win the N. H. A. championship, Victoria will go to Montreal at once to work out there for the world's series games.

PRINCESS

Week Commencing Monday, March 9
The splendid Comedy

"The Lottery Man"

Prices: 10c, 20c and 50c, Curtain 5:15 even-
ings. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday,
2:45.

Reserved seats on sale at Deane & Hils-
cock.

Saturday matinee \$5 in gold will be
given to the one making the most words out
of the name Miss Milder Page.

Victoria THEATRE

LESSEE & MANAGER

Week Commencing Monday, March 9

THE IDEAL COMEDY DRAMA

"In The Bishop's Carriage"

WITH
MISS EDYTHE ELLIOTT
AS
NANCE OLDEN

Prices: 50c, 25c, 15c. Matinees
Wednesday and Saturday, Children,
10c. Evening performance commences
at 8:15.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 13-14

H. Sheridan-Bickers Presents for the First Time on Any Stage

"QUICKSANDS"

A life's adventure in four acts, by H. Sheridan-Bickers and the
Marchioness Townsend.

Eileen Sweetstone as "Elizabeth Gregory," and strong cast of well-
known amateurs.

Prices \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Seat Sale Opens Wednesday

FRITZ KREISLER

VIOLIN VIRTUOSO

Monday, March 9
At Royal Victoria Theatre

Direction Victoria Ladies' Musical Club

Prices \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00

Box Office opens Thursday, March 5, for subscribers, and Friday,
March 6, for general public

EMPRESS

Starting Monday Evening at 7:30

INAUGURATION OF THE MUSICAL COMEDY SEASON

THE EMPRESS MUSICAL COMPANY

In the La Salle Theatre Success

The Honeymoon Trail

H. B. Cleveland, supported by a Clever Company of Musical Stars
and the Prize Singing and Dancing Chorus

3 Shows Daily: Matinee, 2:30; Evening, 7:30 and 9 p.m.

PRICES—15c and 25c

PRINCESS STEAMERS ARE TRAVEL ADVANCED

Princess Margaret May Be
Launched Early in June—
Fliers Will Operate on Tri-
angular Route.

While few details concerning the construction of the fine new passenger steamers Princess Margaret and Princess Melita are being sent out from the Clyde yards of Messrs. Denny Bros., it is understood that remarkable progress is being made on the two craft.

Satisfactory reports have been received from time to time by Captain J. W. Troup, manager of C. P. R. Coast steamships, and the most recent advice state that the work of riveting the steel plates to the big frames is well advanced. It is understood that the Princess Margaret is more advanced than the Princess Melita, and it is altogether probable that the launching of the former will take place during the early part of June. With the two C. P. R. vessels rapidly assuming shape side by side on the Clyde, in addition to the stonking banks of the river, the adjacent machine shops are busily engaged in turning out the powerful machinery that will propel these magnificent steamers. This work is going on simultaneously. These vessels will be driven by geared turbines and will be the fastest boats on the entire Pacific Coast. The contract calls for the delivery of these fine vessels by the end of the present year and they will be placed in regular service by the early part of 1915.

It is estimated that the 6,000-ton Princesses are to be operated in the San Francisco trade, but this is officially denied by the C. P. R. The boats were specially designed for the triangular service between Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle, in view of the phenomenal increase of the summer tourist passenger trade between these points. As round-trip tickets will be in vogue during the Exposition year, the vast amount of travel must inevitably affect British Columbia, and a record season is looked for.

WHITE LINER SAILS

Two Days Behind Schedule, Empress of India Puts to Sea for Orient—Asia in Today

Fully two days behind schedule the white liner Empress of India, Captain Davidson, got away from the Outer Dock at 7 o'clock last night for Yokohama and Hongkong. The C. P. R. liner was delayed in sailing for the Orient through the late arrival of the British mails. Saloon passenger travel to the Far East is remarkably light, but the Empress of India took out a full cargo. Competing a fast run across the Pacific the big turbine Empress of Asia is due off William Head shortly after daylight today. She will berth about 8 a. m. to disembark local passengers. The Asia has a good list of saloon and steerage passengers and the feature of her inbound cargo is another huge consignment of raw silk.

ARYAN IS DELAYED

Lumber-Laden Clipper Ship Is Expected to Get Away Monday or Tuesday for Delagoa Bay

The departure of the big American clipper Aryan for South Africa has been delayed until Monday or Tuesday. Captain MacLachlan expects to be under way by Tuesday in any event. Details in connection with the charter are being arranged and the tug Lorne has been ordered. The Aryan is taking 1,500,000 feet of lumber to Port Natal and Delagoa Bay.

MAKES SMART PASSAGE

German Bark Schurbeck Arrives Out After Voyage of 112 Days From This Coast

The German bark Schurbeck is reported to have arrived at Queenstown on February 28 last with a cargo of 80,125 barrels of wheat, valued at \$171,700, shipped by H. M. Hougou.

The Schurbeck made a fast passage, as she left Astoria on November 8, which would make her time for the voyage 112 days, an exceptionally quick passage and the fastest of the 1913-14 grain fleet.

COLONIST SHIPPING GUIDE

Ocean Steamships	
To Arrive	To Depart
Empress of India, from Liverpool, March 10	Empress of India, to Liverpool, March 10
Empress of Japan, from Yokohama, March 11	Empress of Japan, to Yokohama, March 11
Empress of Australia, from Melbourne, March 12	Empress of Australia, to Melbourne, March 12
Empress of China, from Hongkong, March 13	Empress of China, to Hongkong, March 13
Empress of Korea, from Seoul, March 14	Empress of Korea, to Seoul, March 14
Empress of Persia, from Bombay, March 15	Empress of Persia, to Bombay, March 15
Empress of Siam, from Bangkok, March 16	Empress of Siam, to Bangkok, March 16
Empress of Ceylon, from Colombo, March 17	Empress of Ceylon, to Colombo, March 17
Empress of Sumatra, from Singapore, March 18	Empress of Sumatra, to Singapore, March 18
Empress of Java, from Batavia, March 19	Empress of Java, to Batavia, March 19
Empress of Borneo, from Samarang, March 20	Empress of Borneo, to Samarang, March 20
Empress of Celebes, from Macassar, March 21	Empress of Celebes, to Macassar, March 21
Empress of Moluccas, from Amboyna, March 22	Empress of Moluccas, to Amboyna, March 22
Empress of East Indies, from Surabaya, March 23	Empress of East Indies, to Surabaya, March 23
Empress of West Indies, from Port-au-Prince, March 24	Empress of West Indies, to Port-au-Prince, March 24
Empress of Haiti, from Cap-Haitien, March 25	Empress of Haiti, to Cap-Haitien, March 25
Empress of Santo Domingo, from Santo Domingo, March 26	Empress of Santo Domingo, to Santo Domingo, March 26
Empress of Cuba, from Havana, March 27	Empress of Cuba, to Havana, March 27
Empress of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, March 28	Empress of Mexico, to Vera Cruz, March 28
Empress of Central America, from San Pedro de Macoris, March 29	Empress of Central America, to San Pedro de Macoris, March 29
Empress of the Caribbean, from Port-au-Prince, March 30	Empress of the Caribbean, to Port-au-Prince, March 30
Empress of the Atlantic, from New York, March 31	Empress of the Atlantic, to New York, March 31

Brings Tourists From Antipodes



R. M. S. MAKURA

Canadian-Australian liner is scheduled to clear Sydney tomorrow with big list of passengers for Victoria.

NAME OF FAMOUS SHIP IS REVIVED

Predecessor of Newest White
Star Leviathan Established
a Splendid Record During
Her Epoch-Making Career.

In bestowing the name Britannic on their latest and greatest ship, the White Star line have revived a name famed in the annals of Atlantic shipping many years ago. The old Britannic had a tonnage of 5,000, and a length of 455 feet. She was a single-screw steamer, built in 1874, sailed from Liverpool on her maiden voyage to New York June 25 of that year, and made the large number of 271 round voyages to New York.

Reduced Atlantic Time
The Britannic and her sister ship, the Germanic, were the first vessels to reduce the time of passage across the Atlantic to less than seven a half days.

In 1877 the Britannic crossed from Queenstown to New York in 7 days, 10 hours and 50 minutes, thus beating by three hours the best previous performance of any competing liner. The Britannic subsequently eclipsed this performance on several occasions. In 1880, for instance, she did the trip in 7 days, 6 hours and 55 minutes, her daily runs being as follows: 292, 372, 377, 370, 376, 377, 387, 367-2,812 knots, and the average speed, 16.08 knots.

Type of Engines
The engines of the Britannic and the Germanic were of the two-crank compound tandem type, the high pressure cylinders being 48 inch in diameter and the low pressure 36 inch, with a stroke of 5 feet. Steam at 75 lbs. pressure was generated in eight double-ended scotch boilers, having thirty-two furnaces at 75 lbs. pressure, and the coal consumption averaged about 110 tons per day. The diameter of the crank shaft was 12 5/8 inch and the propeller shaft 18 inch.

The propeller had a boss with four steel blades bolted on, and was 23 1/2 feet in diameter by 2 1/2 feet mean pitch. The engine developed about 1,570 horse-power, and the coal consumption came out at only about 1.3 lb. per horse-power. The old ship covered no less than 2,232,393 statute miles in all, and consumed 250,000 tons of coal during her epoch-making career. It was specially stipulated by the White Star line that the Britannic, when sold in 1903, should be broken up, the owners feeling that so illustrious a career should not be terminated by an extended but less honorable period of existence.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(By Government Wireless)

6 p. m.
Prince Rupert—Cloudy; calm; 29.89;
24; sea smooth.
Dead Tree Point—Clear; S. E.; 29.83;
40; sea smooth.
Kodak Bay—Cloudy; N. W.; 29.82; 42;
sea smooth.
Alert Bay—Cloudy; S. E.; 29.88; 54;
sea smooth.
Triangle—Fog; rain; S. E.; 29.87; 43.
Estevan—Fog; rain; calm; 29.87; 43.
Spoke SS. Ties leaving Heceta 2:30 p. m., southbound.
Jachens—Cloudy; calm; 29.84; 48; sea moderate.
Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 30.08; 40; sea smooth.
Point Grey—Cloudy; N. E.; light; 30.05; 46. Dashed out, SS. Empress of India, 12:30 p. m.; ent. SS. Marama, 6 p. m., for Comox bunters. Spoke SS. Prince George, due at 7 p. m.
Tatouche—Cloudy; E. 1 mile; 30.11; 48; sea smooth. Passed out, SS. Tiverton, 6 p. m.

ARNA'S OUTWARD CARGO

Inbound Freight Will Load Lumber on the Columbia for Europe

After discharging her steel cargo at British Columbia ports, the Norwegian freighter Arna, due here this week from New York, will go to the Columbia to load part cargo of lumber for Europe.

From Portland she will go to San Francisco to take on a quantity of general freight, and from there to Santa Rosalia, to complete her cargo with copper ingots.

She will be the first steamer of the Maple Leaf line to go to the Columbia since early last summer.

GRACE LINER RETURNING

Fine Steamship Colusa Puts to Sea From Valparaiso for This Port

On her return passage in the W. R. Grace service, the fine passenger and freight steamship Colusa, Captain Lopez, sailed from Valparaiso on Thursday last for Victoria by way of Salinas Cruz and San Francisco. According to the agents of the line, the Colusa will touch at the Mexican port to load Tehuantepec freight, for Victoria and Vancouver. She has a number of passengers aboard. The Colusa will arrive here about April 20.

TRICOLOR FINISHES

Nitrate Carrier Leaves Inner Harbor for Vancouver and Departure Bay

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Norwegian steamer Tricolor, Captain Nielsen, after discharging 700 tons of nitrate at the wharves of the Victoria Chemical Company, sailed for Vancouver. She will later shift to Langara Bay and Duport. When all her nitrate cargo has been taken out the Tricolor will go to Portland to load lumber for Panama.

Marama for Bunker
The Canadian-Australian liner Marama, Captain Hollis, left Vancouver at 6 p. m. yesterday for Comox to fill her bunkers preparatory to loading freight for the outward voyage to Australia.

SAXONIA'S SAILING REPORTED CANCELLED

Cable Advice From Yokohama State That German Freighter, Recently Ashore, Will Return to Hamburg.

According to cable advice received by representatives of the Hamburg-American line on this coast, the German steamship Saxonia, which grounded at Tonga Tia, China, has been temporarily withdrawn from the European-Pacific Coast service.

The cable message did not state on which vessel the Saxonia's cargo for the North Pacific would be forwarded. It is presumed that the vessel will be repaired and return to Hamburg, from the Orient.

On her initial voyage in the trans-Pacific service of the Hamburg-American line, the big German liner Sudmark is due at Victoria about April 20. The Sudmark is built on the Kaiser-Werk system, with holds free of timbers.

She is practically a new ship, built in the Fall of 1911, and previously operated by the Hamburg-American line on the Hamburg-Orient route. She is 420 feet long, 55 feet beam, and 29 feet deep, with a deadweight tonnage of 11,000. In general, she is a replica of the German liner Tickermark, which was on this coast last Fall, but is 2,000 tons larger.

The Sudmark carries two 30-ton derricks and eighteen 6-ton derricks. The German steamer Belaravia, of the same fleet, has been delayed at Portland in loading 3,000 tons of flour and 1,000,000 feet of lumber. She will reach Puget Sound on Monday to load flour, and will then come to British Columbia to complete.

She is expected to clear March 12 for Europe, via the Orient.

FLYNN ON RETURN TRIP

Popular Blue Funnel Master Clears Mersey Aboard Liner Antiochus

Captain Flynn is again bringing his command, the Antiochus, to Victoria. According to advice received here, the Antiochus departed from Liverpool on March 1, having previously loaded at Glasgow.

She has a big cargo of European freight for the North Pacific Coast, and will utilize all vacant space following her arrival in the Orient early in April. The Antiochus is due to arrive here on May 9, and is preceded by the steamships Bellerophon and Cyclops.

YACHT AGGIE

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON FLOOR OF MERRILL EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1:30 P. M.
The magnificent schooner yacht Aggie, 65 tons register, 75 ft. length, 8 ft. draft, lead keel, lead ballast, coppered, in prime condition, recently rebuilt at cost of \$9,000, and equipped with new sails, compass, signals, large water tank, etc. richly furnished and equipped with elegant cushions, carpets, linen, glassware, silverware, large range.
Can be inspected at San Francisco Yacht Club, Thursday.
For full particulars apply to Capt. C. C. Chittenden, Kohl Building, San Francisco.

The Greatest Within Living Memory

The year 1912 will stand out in the annals of Cuba as the year which produced the finest crop within living memory.

The 1912 Havana leaf will soon become "Worth its weight in gold"; that is why we bought enough for several years, and also to insure that the

DAVIS' "NOBLEMEN" CIGAR

(Clear Havana, Cuban Made, 2 for 25c)

shall be more unmatchable in the future than in the past.

Try a "NOBLEMEN" today, and no matter what kind of a critic you are, the 1912 crop will win your unqualified praise.

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Branches at Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver
On sale at Philip Morris & Co., Limited, 22 New Bond Street, London, England.

LAUNCH PRINCESS WITHIN TWO WEEKS

Lengthening Contract Is Fast Being Completed at the Yarrow Yards—Extra Forty Feet Gives Stability.

Exactly forty feet longer than her original measurement the C. P. R. coasting steamer Princess Mary will be floated from the Esquimalt ways of Messrs. A. F. Yarrow & Company within the next two weeks. In spite of the delay last month, the interesting operation of cutting the vessel in two parts and installing additional keel and new frames has proceeded apace, and the actual fitting in of the space forward of the engine-room is now on the way to completion. With her smokestack removed and her added length, the Princess Mary, by the longest stretch of imagination, cannot be regarded as the same ship. The additional length will give the vessel more stability, and she will also be equipped with greater passenger accommodation. The extra deck space will be fitted with cabins similar in design to the existing apartments.

While out of commission the Princess Mary is also being converted into an oil-burner, the Dalt fuel-oil system being installed. This system is expected to give her increased speed, which, with her added passenger accommodation, will make her one of the most popular vessels in the C. P. R. service. The route for the Princess Mary has yet to be determined upon.

It is expected that the Princess Mary will be ready to resume service by the beginning of April.

Four Vessels Chartered

W. R. Grace & Co. announce that they have chartered the American schooner Alert, to load lumber on Grays Harbor for a direct port on the west coast of South America, at 48s 5d; the American schooner John Palmer, to load on Grays Harbor for Callao, at private terms; the American schooner Mindoro, to load for a direct port on the West Coast, at 48s, and the American schooner Rosamond, to load on Grays Harbor for Callao, at 48s.

For San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and all California Ports.
Steamer Amalia or Senator leaves Victoria Wednesday, 3 a. m.
Steamer Cleopatra or President leaves Seattle Thursday, 11 p. m.

For South-eastern Alaska, SS. Spokane, including north and south meals; ex-callant; via Victoria.
For full particulars, rates, folders, etc., call or address:
B. P. Rithet & Co., General Agents, 1117 Wharf St., C. A. Solly, Pass. Agent, 1003 Government St.
Rights reserved to change schedules.

Low rates, including meals; ex-callant; via Victoria.
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View the New Suits and Petticoats Correct Styles for Spring

A Very Practical Suit in black and white line stripe crepe cloth, short coat with long revers, back with band of stripe, cut cross-way with black moire silk, finished with buttons, lined white satin, white pique waistcoat, skirt with crossway piece as coat, ... \$35.00

Navy Blue Serge and Taffeta Silk Suit, coat with deep band of taffeta, skirt having pleated peplum in taffeta silk at back, coming immediately under the coat with loose plain front \$55.00

Soft Satin Petticoats with 9-inch flounce, finished with kilted frill in the following shades: Cerise, Paddy, absinthe, saxe, navy, black, champagne and white, at \$2.95

These Petticoats are superior in quality and perfectly fashioned to meet with the requirements of present modes. They come in silk stockinette, with pleated frill of satin in saxe, Paddy, grey, navy, bishop's purple and cerise, \$5.00.

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This branch is under the management of an expert, who will be pleased to receive your orders for Spring Gowns.

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Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

TRAIN NO. 1 leaves E. & N. Railway Depot, Store Street, at 9 a. m. daily for Colwood, Goldstream, Shuswap Lake, Cobble Hill, Cowichan, Duncan, Chemungus, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Wellington and intermediate points. For Colwood Lake, train leaves 9 a. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays. For McBride, Hillier, Cameron Lake, Alberni and Port Alberni, at 9 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m.

TRAIN NO. 3 leaves 2:15 p. m. daily for Wellington and intermediate points. Tickets for sale, half hour previous to train's departure at E. & N. Depot.
L. D. CHETMAN, Dist. Pass. Agent.
1102 Government Street. Phone 1891 and 174

Union Steamship Co. of B. C., Ltd.

SS. Camosun from Victoria every Wednesday at 11:30 p. m. for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Shushartie Bay, Rivers Inlet, Nanaimo, and Bella Coola.

SS. Chelohsin, from Vancouver every Saturday at 9 p. m., for Skeena River, Prince Rupert, Naas and Granby.

Daily steamer sailing from Vancouver for all logging camps, Carrying H. M. Mails.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN BARNESLEY, Agent,
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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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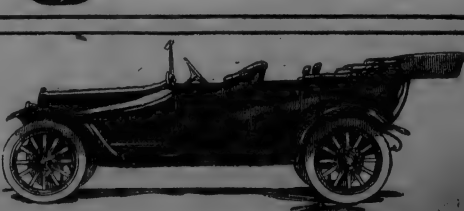
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ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

VILLA SUCCESSFUL IN CUP-TIE GAME

Old Country Football Results,
League Matches and Cup-
Ties—Rangers Defeat Clyde
in Scottish League.

LONDON, March 7.—The following are the results of the English League football today:

First Division—Barnsley, 1; Bradford City 0. Middlesbrough, 2; Chelsea, 0. Tottenham Hotspur, 1; Preston North End, 0. Bolton Wanderers, 1; West Bromwich Albion, 0.

Second Division—Barnsley, 2; Clapton Orient, 1. Blackpool, 1; Grimsby Town, 1. Hull City, 3; Glossop, 0. Leicester Fosse, 2; Bradford, 3. Lincoln City, 1; Birmingham, 1. Notts Forest, 3; Woolwich Arsenal, 0.

Southern League—Bristol Rovers, 2; Norwich City, 1. Merthyr Town, 1; Watford, 0. Westham United, 1; Coventry City, 0. Plymouth Argyle, 0. Crystal Palace, 0. Southampton, 2. Reading, 1. Swindon Town, 5; Gillingham, 1. Cardiff City, 0; Northampton, 0. Exeter City, 0; South End United, 0. Millwall Athletic, 3; Brighton and Hove Albion, 1.

Rugby Football.

Richmond, 4; Rosslyn Park, 3. Devonport Albion, 1; Swansea, 1. Army, 28; Navy, 14. Harlequins, 15; Leicester, 3. Blackheath, 31; London Welsh, 8. Northampton, 16; Mosely, 11.

Soccer Cup Ties

The fourth round of the English Cup ties, resulted as follows: Aston Villa, 1; Sheffield Wednesday, 0. Liverpool, 3; Queens Park Rangers, 0. Manchester City, 0; Sheffield United, 0. Sunderland, 0; Burnley, 0.

Games in Scotland

GLASGOW, March 7.—The following are the results of four games played on the fourth round of the Scottish Cup, the games being contested on the grounds of the first mentioned clubs:

Third Lanark, 0; St. Johnstone, 0. Motherwell, 1; Celtic, 3. St. Mirren, 1; Patrick Thistle, 0. Queen's Park, 1; Hibernian, 3.

Scottish League

Rangers, 2; Clyde, 1. Aberdeen, 2; Morton, 1. Airdrieonians, 1; Ayr United, 1. Dumbarton, 2; Dundee, 8. Heart of Midlothian, 0; Kilmarnock, 1. Raith Rovers, 5; Hamilton Academicals, 2.

WILLIE HOPPE FINISHES
MOST BRILLIANT RUN

American Champion Billiardist
Maintains Supremacy Without Difficulty
by Defeating Sutton

CHICAGO, March 7.—Willie Hoppe, of New York, American champion billiardist, finished the most brilliant run at his career tonight by defeating George Sutton, and winning the All-Star tournament which has extended over the week. Hoppe's grand average for the 3,500 points he has played in the two weeks he has been here, was a fraction over 47.

Hoppe made a record average of 135.4 in his 1,500 point match with Sutton last week.

The champion defeated Sutton in the final match of the tournament 500 to 325 in eight innings. His control was almost perfect, and he drove the balls with an accuracy that kept spectators continually on edge. He made three high runs of 127, 142 and 157, and in each instance all the points were made at only one end of the table. Hoppe made two of his high runs in his first two innings. His best run was in the final inning, and he was going strong when the 500th point was made.

Sutton played good billiards, but the big lead Hoppe obtained was discouraging. Sutton's best run was 77. His average was 32.1-7, and Hoppe was 62-4-8. The scores: Hoppe—127, 142, 0, 8, 51, 11, 1, 77—500. Sutton—34, 0, 77, 76, 7, 0, 18—225.

VANCOUVER CURLERS
WIN BONSPIEL TROPHIES

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—The big bonspiel is over. Eleven handsome prizes of the big stock of silverware and prizes exhibited by a Granville Street Jeweler will be carried home by successful Vancouver competitors when the finals for the Rat Portage trophy are next Tuesday, while nine will go to visitors from as far west as Winnipeg. The finals for three cups were watched by crowded stands at the arena last evening, all of them being won by local disciples of the "hearin' game."

The surprise of the week was the triumphal march of the Black Rock through the preliminaries, semi-finals, and in the case of the Cotton challenge trophy and the P. Burns' cup, to victory. The W. H. Whelan rink won the magnificent Kelly-Bouglas tankard, and J. A. McIsaac the Kilmorison consolation cup. The only competitors for the fifth cup presented to the hospital are Vancouver curlers. All finals, therefore, were won by local men.

VANCOUVER HOCKEYISTS
OUTCLASS OTTAWA SIX

Spectators Loudly Applaud Clever Play
of Western Puck-Chasers—Frank
Patrick and Nighbor Stars

OTTAWA, March 7.—Vancouver had little difficulty in beating Ottawa tonight on ice, led by a score of 7 to 2, although it appeared that the Ottawa team, whose season is now finished, did not over-exert themselves. A big crowd was present and the game went to the Ottawa players.

Frank Patrick and Nighbor starred for the Westerners, and Merrill and Roman for Ottawa. The Vancouver team jumped into an early lead and never looked back, and the spectators were loud in their applause over their fast and clever work even though they were playing a six-man game.

Seattle Seals Fullerton

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7.—D. E. Durdale, president of the Seattle Northwestern League Club, announced tonight that he had disposed of Curtis Fullerton, star pitcher of the Seattle team last year, to the Pittsburgh Club of the National League. Seattle will receive \$12,000, the regular draft price for Fullerton, and if he fails to make good, he will return to Seattle.

Indoor Bowling

The standing of teams in the City League Tournament at Arcade Alley:

Teams—W. L. Pts.
Ramblers 11 18 730
Real Estate 15 24 452
Can. Trust Co. Ltd. Co. 14 28 418
Colonial Printers 13 27 452
B. C. Telephone 22 25 351
Outlaws 39 40 420
Colonial Office 20 27 413
Wholesale 28 41 408
Shorts, 1101 & Duncan 24 39 381
Glaskers 21 35 16

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL				
Senior Results				
Victoria West, 4; Thistles, 2.				
S. O. E., 4; James Bays, 2.				
League Standing				
W.	D.	L.	Pts.	
Wards	3	0	1	7
S. O. E.	2	1	1	5
Thistles	1	2	1	3
Wests	1	1	2	4
J. B. A. A.	0	2	1	1
Intermediate Results				
Wards, 3; Pandoras, 1. Wests, 1; Navy, 0. Sir John Jackson, 1; Empires, 0.				
League Standing				
W.	D.	L.	Pts.	
Wests	5	1	0	10
Navy	4	1	1	9
Pandoras	2	3	1	5
Wards	3	3	1	7
Sir John Jackson	2	2	1	5
Empires	1	3	1	3
Men's Own	0	4	1	1

CANADIENS LEAD IN PLAY-OFF HOCKEY

Montreal Club Defeats Toronto
2-0 in First Match of Series
to Decide Which Shall Meet
Victoria Champions.

MONTREAL, March 7.—The Canadiens secured a two-goal lead over the Toronto team in the first game of their home-and-home play-off for the N. H. A. title and the right to meet the Victoria B. C. team in the world's series. The final score was 2-0 and it about represented the run of the play. About 7,000 people saw the game.

The ice was in a terrible condition, and totally unfit for so important a game. In the event of the Canadiens winning the series, it is certain that the cup games will have to be played in Toronto.

Harry Scott and Donald Smith scored the goals for the winners, and had hard luck several times in not adding to their scores. The Canadiens obtained one goal in the first period and one in the second, while the third was scoreless. The last twenty minutes was marked by two free fights among the players, the first of which was precipitated by Davidson and Payan, and the second by McGiffin, of Toronto, striking Donald Smith. Otherwise the game was remarkably clean.

The teams will play again in Toronto on Wednesday evening, the largest number of goals in the two games to decide the winner. Tonight's game was witnessed by Lester Patrick and the Victoria team, who were the guests of Manager Kennedy, of the Canadiens, as were also the Quebec team.

OLD COUNTRY SOCCER

It is rumored that Joe Bachs is retiring at the end of the season.

Manchester City's present form will soon carry them out of danger.

Preston North End will make things warm in the second division next season.

Eight members of Sheffield United's present team are under twenty-three years of age.

Notts County are getting better gates in the second division than they did in the first.

Young Cummings, the ex-Maryhill lad, it is a great favorite with the Manchester City crowd.

Newcastle United have over forty players on their books this season. They have played twenty-five in the first team.

Bookman of Bradford, who played for Ireland against Wales, is said to be the first Jew to play in an international match.

Everton have offered Kilmarnock more for Cunningham than Blackburn paid for Shea, but there is "no business" being done.

The league flag, which was pictured flying at Tynecastle by the optimists, is gradually slipping away. It will soon be at half-mast.

Hearts have more "over-prizes" than any other club in the league. Allan Crossan, Taylor, Abrams and Dawson making up the list.

Dame Huron has it that Percy Dawson is likely to be transferred to Blackburn. If he goes there he will be "some fun" at Tynecastle.

Some people think that Andrew Wilson will leave the "honor" of playing in the second division next season.

When the new Clydebank club starts signing on players, look out for a few surprises.

It is expected Queen's Park will play the English Wanderers in London in the Spring in a return fixture.

Will the power of the purse have any influence on any of Queen's Park's present strong-going team? Time will tell.

Shea, of Blackburn, is a boxer of more than ordinary ability, and when he was in London was a sparring partner of Johnny Summers.

A. Todd has played in all Queen's Park's games—league and cup. Tim P. Purcell and E. S. Garvie have each been absent on only one occasion.

Celtic have completed their league engagements without losing a goal to Clyde, Dundee, Dumbarton, Airdrieonians and Rangers.

Kyle was absent only once from St. Mirren's league team before addressing his portmanteau "Hamilton." So he has played twice against Clyde at Shawfield and each time undertook a big part in Clyde's downfall.

Phillip is the seventh centre-forward tried by Dundee. His first game may keep him there, for not many players can score three goals in a game. He was the eleventh player to perform the "hat-trick" this season.

England has more than 100,000 women and girls working in their own homes for wages.

DATES SET FOR TENNIS TOURNAMENTS IN NORTHWEST

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—Secretaries Dave Brown-Cave, of the Northwest International Lawn Tennis Association, tonight announced the schedule for the coming season's tournaments as follows: Spokane, first or second week in July; Portland, July 12; Vancouver, July 20; Victoria, July 27; Tacoma, August 3; Seattle, August 10; Everett, August 17.

S.P.C.A. cases of cruelty, phone Inspector Russell, 1921. Secretary's phone, 4378.

WELL-DESERVED WIN FOR VICTORIA WEST

Stoutly Contested Football
Game Ends in Victory for
Green Shirts—Thistles in
Lead in First Half.

A large crowd of spectators watched the Association football match between the Thistles and the Victoria West A.A. at Bueron Hill, yesterday, and an excellent game, stoutly contested, ended in a well-deserved victory for the Wests by a score of 4 goals to 2 (one penalty).

The Thistles played down the hill in the first half and with a light dry ball the pace was good. The Thistles had many opportunities of shooting, thanks to the combination in mid-field of their right wing, but were inclined to use their heads instead of their boots when within reach of the goal, and the defence of the sturdy back division of the Wests was only beaten once before half time by a shot from the outside right after a corner.

After half time a change came over the game and the attacked became the attackers. The Victoria West forwards began to gain the upper hand, pressing home the attack quickly when within reach of the goal. It was not long before they gained two goals in rapid succession, followed, after an interval, by two more. The Wests were having the best of the game in all quarters, but then, in the last ten minutes, repeatedly reached their opponents' twenty-five yard line, but then, by not going right in, allowed the defence to get back. They secured a penalty goal and the end came with the score, Victoria Wests, 4 goals; Thistles, 2.

Mr. H. A. Goward refereed the game. Teams: Thistles—Goal: Anderson; backs: Maxwell, Main; halves: Stronach, Green, J. Allen; forwards: Caskey, G. Allen, McWhinnie, Innes, Patterson.

Victoria Wests—Goal: Stewart; backs: White, Cooper; halves: O'Neil, Petticrew, Thackeray; forwards: Sheritt, Hewson, Prevost, McDonald, Baker.

AMATEUR'S EXPERIENCES
WITH CHAMPION BOXERS

Scotchman Found Fitzsimmons Easy to Hit, but Could Not Reach Burns—Brett a Man of Business

A prominent Scottish amateur boxer in this article describes his experience with some of the best professionalists.

"You won't be too hard on me?" I asked, as Robert Fitzsimmons divested himself of his coat and waistcoat.

He promised not to kill me—quite. But I must admit that I felt a little nervous as I shook hands with the veteran, even though it was but a friendly spar. It was an ex-champion of the world that I was standing up to, a big man for his weight, tall and bony.

I led off with the left, and he just threw his head back out of reach, replying instantly afterwards with a right upon my ribs. I staggered back in the unhappy knowledge that Fitzsimmons could not, with the best will in the world, help hitting hard.

Then he came after me with his left, moving in and out within an inch of my face, but never quite touching it. This was to draw my guard, I raised my right arm to stop the blow which I was certain must land in a moment, and so left myself open to the next stunning body-blow.

After that I was more eager, going in and "mixing it up," and landing several times on head and on body. I discovered then, what I have often heard, that Fitz is not a difficult boxer to hit. The trouble is that you can't hurt him.

After a pause for breath, I was lucky enough to stop his right hand from reaching my wind. And then, while his face was uncovered, I came forward with all my might, and sent home my left fist full in the middle of his face. The old champion's head went back as though it had been a punching-ball, and then, also, just like a ball it bounced back again. No change of expression, no flush was to be seen. No wonder he took a lot of beating in his prime.

In America, the style so successfully employed by Fitzsimmons has been practically superseded by that which Tommy Burns showed us when he was in England a few years ago.

You never know where you are with Burns. He is unlike most other boxers, because he has a different set of tricks for every customer.

As he stood crouching before me, with his right arm advanced, and his fierce eyes glittering, I thought I was very unlike the typical boxer he was. He was pale and plump, and looked much too soft to be in anything like good training.

I had intended to lead off with a straight left, but before my glove had travelled six inches, it had been met by his right, and his own hooked left had come and gone from my head to my side, and back again. I saw my left after him as he danced away, and missed him by several feet.

As he came back I tried my right. His left came up under it somehow, and tapped me lightly on the nose. I tried to get close to him, and he simply wasn't there. But I heard someone laugh behind me, and I turned to find my opponent waiting with every appearance of boredom.

Burns hardly ever struck a straight blow at me. It was always hook and swing, and hook, and with an occasional sharp jab. He fought me to a complete standstill, and I utterly wore out. Then he gave me a series of lightning cross-counters on either side of the jaw—just to show me, I suppose, that he could have easily knocked me out if he had chosen.

It was while he was training for his second fight with Johnny Summers that I sparred one afternoon with Jimmy Britt. But I was disappointed.

The famous lightweight is not only a very clever boxer, but also a clever man of business. And he frankly regards boxing as a hobby. Therefore, no secrets must be given away before his big encounter.

Consequently, to all intents and purposes, he refused to box at all; and it is very hard to make a man-box who doesn't want to do so.

S.P.C.A. cases of cruelty, phone Inspector Russell, 1921. Secretary's phone, 4378.

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105 acres magnificent waterfront property at Cowichan Lake, situated on south side of lake, diagonally across in a southwesterly direction from Lakeside Hotel, and about 1 1/4 miles distant, well located, near transportation and an ideal situation for subdivision, having 1,010 feet frontage on lake with easy landing anywhere.

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\$190 Per Acre
One-Fifth Cash
Balance Over Four Years at 6%

Is 1 1/4 miles west of Townsite, and C. P. R. Station at foot of lake; the property has been burnt over and is of a gently undulating character from lake shore, forming a naturally picturesque Summer homesites with beautiful uninterrupted views of lake, and possessing a never-failing supply of pure spring water in addition to its other advantages; is one of the most desirable properties at this famous resort.

A straight saving of **\$11,550**
At present prevailing prices. Clear title.

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As Good Suits NOW as Five Years Ago for
\$15.00 \$20.00 \$25.00



The High Cost of Living Doesn't Affect the Man Who Buys His Suit Here
This fact has been impressed upon us because we've just completed our Fifth Anniversary, and we find that the Suits of the high grade you could buy five years ago at these three prices, and upon which we have built up one of the finest Men's Suits and Furnishings businesses in the city, still are as popular as ever.
A satisfied customer is ever the best advertising. The young man that wears one of our Suits is proud of it, and boosts the store that gave him such excellent value for his investment.

Get One of These Suits Yourself
You'll find a good assortment of all the newest fabrics, tailored into Suits of the most handsome appearance. The new fabrics are in particularly attractive patterns, and the full range you have to select from makes choosing a pleasure. Remember, these are our standard qualities, priced at \$25.00, \$20.00 and **\$15.00**

The Man Who Wants Something a Little Better
Say a fine quality Scotch cheviot, not quite so heavy in weight as the worsteds, with the soft finish that always looks well, can get it at our special value price of **\$30.00**

Suits Made to Your Measure From Pattern You Select
The man who wants a pattern different from any other in town can have his selection reserved to him alone. No orders for that pattern will be taken—a large concession when you consider that you pay the same price as for all Special Orders. **Up to \$40.00 From \$25.00**

"You'll Like Our Clothes"
—Rgd.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

Next to King Edward Hotel

645-7
Yates
Street

WESTS GAIN LEAD IN INTERMEDIATE FOOTBALL
In a keen and thoroughly well contested game, the Wests yesterday beat the Navy.

RIVAL HOCKEY LEAGUES APPOINT AN ARBITRATOR
MONTREAL, March 7.—T. Yates Foster, well known in athletics in Montreal, has been appointed arbitrator between the N. H. A. and the Pacific in the coming world's series. All arguments will be referred to him and his decision will be final in each case. The first game takes place next Saturday evening.

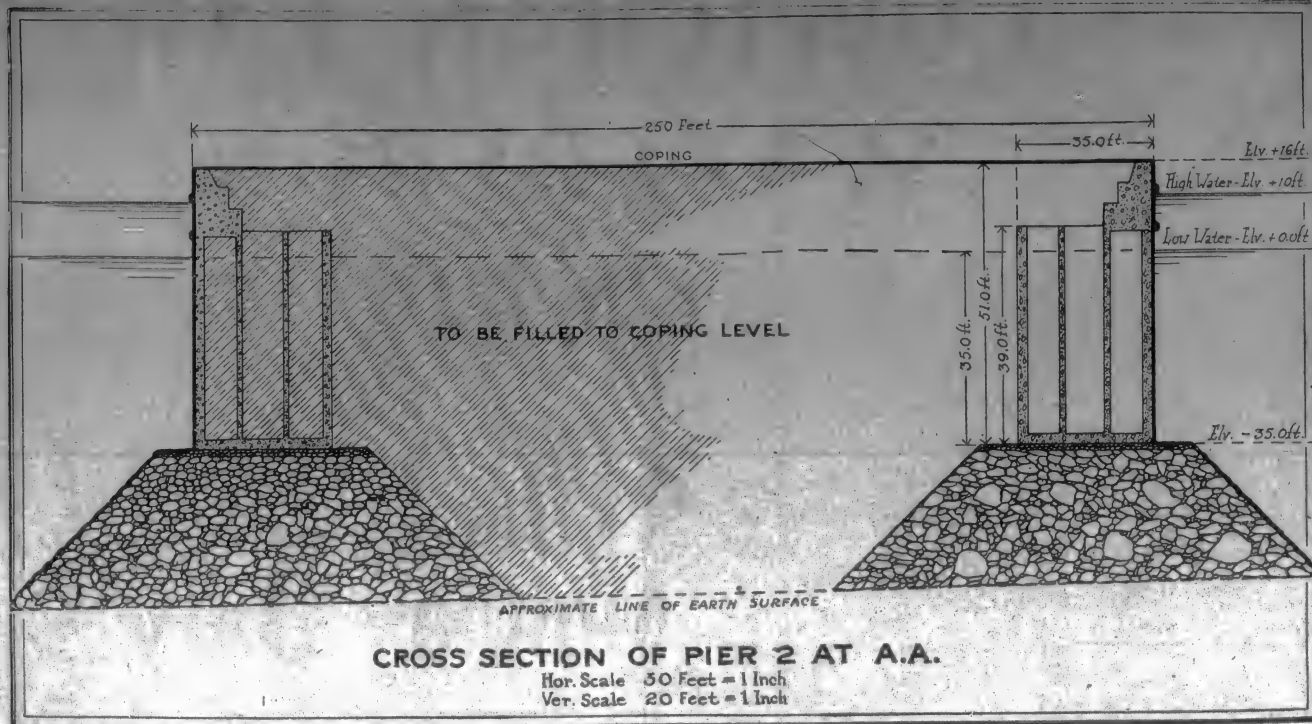
1 to 6, and thereby took the lead in the race for the intermediate soccer title. With the grade slightly in their favor, the Wests pressed steadily throughout the entire first half, the Navy never really getting going. Five corners to our telling the tale very fairly. The Navy's goal custodian had his work cut out and did his part with nerve and credit. The first half resulted in no score. Changing over, the Navy made a desperate effort, but in minutes of the work left its impression upon them, and the Wests by a clever piece of combination rushed the ball up the field, drawing out the goal-keeper just far enough for Brown to slip the ball in by quick footwork. Neither team slowed up, and a strenuous struggle took place with the advantage slightly in favor of the winners, whilst the Navy wore the heavier team, the Wests were faster and better balanced. The result is an entire reversal of previous form between the teams, and the Navy will have to work hard to regain the lead.

There was a pleasing absence of all roughness, and the referee always had the game well in hand. Grimes for the Navy was too closely checked to be ever very dangerous while Plump for the Wests played a specially dashing game.

BANKERS SCORE WIN IN FIELD HOCKEY MATCH
Making a splendid start in the last few minutes and rattling in three goals in rapid succession the Bankers scored a brilliant win in their field hockey match with the James Bays at Oak Bay yesterday. There was no scoring previous to that point, the final count standing 3 to 0. Both teams played good hockey and neither one had any advantage to speak of during the greater part of the contest. D. M. Grant shot two of the Bankers' goals, and Munphre one.

Rifle Range Opens Saturday March 21
All Ross barrels of the first consignment about due are bespoken, and nearly all of the Ross Target Rifles.
Place your orders early
The world's record at the Miniature Indoor Range shooting was made by the Vancouver Rifle Association, Feb. 28, this year, with special rifles supplied by
G. Grassby
Practical Gun and Rifle Maker.
Room 3, 735 Yates St., Victoria

Shows Character of Construction Work on New Piers at Ogden Point Breakwater



AT THE BASE IS SEEN THE RUBBLE MOUND, RESTING ON THIS THE CRIBWORK, AND ABOVE THE CONCRETE SUPERSTRUCTURE

PIERS WILL BE

BIG UNDERTAKING

Continued From Page 1

Mr. MacLachlan is of opinion that the latter course will be adopted, as the launching will be a comparatively easy matter. The cribs will be built of ferro-concrete. Each will be box-shaped without the lid. The dimensions of each will be: length 100 feet, width 35 feet, and the walls 39 feet high. The sides and bottom will be approximately 30 inches thick. In the interior of each crib will be two longitudinal walls with a space of 11 feet 9 inches between each of these. In addition, in order to still further strengthen these structures, there will be bulkheads, built vertically and transversely, each ten inches in width and separate from each other by a distance of ten feet. The cribs, after they have been constructed to a certain point, can be floated in the water and they will be equipped with valves both at the sides and in the bottom, the former to allow the entrance of water to use as ballast when they are on the gunface. Each of the cribs will weigh approximately 3,200 tons and will draw 28 feet of water.

Sunk Into Position

The cribs, when ready, will be floated over the point where they are required. By opening the bottom valves they will be sunk into position on the foundations already leveled off on each side of the rubble foundation. If they are floated wrongly they will be brought into a floating position by means of cranes in use and by pumping out the water inside through valves. Then the process of sinking them in

alignment will have to be undertaken again.

The cribs will run end on for the full distance of the piers. Eight of these structures will be required for Pier 2 and ten for Pier 3. When they are in position they will stand four feet above the surface at low tide.

The next process involves the filling in of the cribwork with rubble. When this is done it will be necessary to level off the surface so as to provide an equal base for the superstructure. The latter will be of concrete, in situ, rising 12 feet to the top level of the wharf and the full length of the piers. The area between the superstructural walls will be filled in with ordinary hard packed rubble. The surface of the piers will be formed of broken stone and gravel.

When the piers have been completed they will present a front of 4,500 lineal feet of concrete. This will be protected by two horizontal walling pieces (composed of British Columbia fir) one foot three inches deep and 3,000 lineal feet. One will be fixed at high water mark and the other six feet below. Each piece of timber used must be at least 30 feet in length and 15 to 18 inches wide.

Cast iron bollards for mooring vessels will be fixed on either side of the surface of both piers at a distance of 40 feet apart. A number of iron ladders will be placed against each side of the piers to facilitate embarking and disembarking from vessels of small tonnage.

Quantities of Materials

The following figures will give some conception of the material to be used in the construction of the piers and the wharfage accommodation to be built between these on the landward side:

The weight of the steel for reinforcing the concrete used in the crib-

work will be 4,174 tons.

The stone it will be necessary to

dump to form the rubble mounds will

weigh 272,000 tons.

The broken stone for leveling work

will weigh 7,500 cubic yards.

The concrete in the cribs, 66,500 cubic

yards.

The concrete in the superstructure,

18,000 cubic yards.

The stone for filling in the cribs,

101,000 cubic yards.

The stone for filling in between the

cribs, 1,094,000 cubic yards.

The broken stone and gravel for the

surfacing work, 10,000 cubic yards.

The weight of iron in the bollards

to be installed, 140 tons.

Accompanying this article will be

found a reproduction of a cross-section

of the work, which will give some

conception of the character of the

construction work described.

It will be

noticed that at low water each of the

piers, when finished, will stand fifteen

feet above the surface, so that, allow-

ing for a rise in the tide of ten feet,

there will be only six feet of the piers

showing at high water. At the end

of both piers will be rounded off at

the corners to facilitate the entrance

and mooring of vessels.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Hamilton, of 2227 Beach Drive, has returned to Victoria after an extended trip to England and Scotland.

Mr. Joseph Marymont will be "at home" at 105 Medina Street every second Friday in the month.

Major G. B. Hughes has left for Otta-

wa, where he will pay a visit to Colonel

the Hon. Sam Hughes.

Alderman W. J. Sargent, who has been

confining to his home during the past

week, is still suffering from cold and

sore throat, and it may be a few days

yet before he is able to be about.

A quiet but interesting event, took

place on March 6 at the First Presby-

terian Church, when the Rev. J. G. In-

ker, united in marriage James Scott

Kerr, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Miss

Helen Drummond, of Perth, Scotland.

The bride was attended by Miss Flor-

ence Dodge, the groom being supported

by Mr. William Drummond, of Sooke,

B. C., brother of the bride. After a

short trip to the Sound cities, Mr. and

Mrs. Kerr will return to reside in Vi-

ctoria.

Mr. J. Cambie, a well-known Victo-

rian, has returned after an extended

sojourn in East Canada. He made his

home for a month or more with rela-

tives in Ottawa, his former home city.

Mr. Cambie, who is an enthusiastic

sportsman, having established a reputa-

tion here as a first-class tennis player,

took a great interest in the struggle for

the National Hockey League championship.

He saw Toronto's team in action

on several occasions, and is confident

that the Victoria septette will be extend-

ed to its utmost to carry off the Cana-

dian title.

A pretty wedding took place at 708

Vancouver Street, in the presence of a

large number of friends, on Friday eve-

ning, when the Rev. Dr. Campbell cele-

brated the marriage of Mr. James Mac-

Neill, foreman of T. & D. Company, and

Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. Angus MacIndoe, Islay,

Argyleshire, Scotland. The bridegroom

was supported by Mr. Alexander Mac-

Fadyen. The bride, accompanied by

Miss Mary Stewart, came into the

drawing-room on the arm of her

brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Munro, of

the Victoria Police Department. The

bride looked very handsome in a gown

of white crepe de chine, a bridal veil

and orange blossoms. She carried a

beautiful bouquet of white carnations.

The bridesmaid was gowned in blue silk.

After the ceremony the company sat

down to a dainty supper. Mr. and Mrs.

MacNeill will reside at their new home

on Vancouver Street.

A quiet but very pretty wedding was

solemnized yesterday at St. Mary's

Church, Oak Bay, when Miss Marjorie

Guernsey, the third daughter of Mr.

Herbert Guernsey, J. P. F.R.G.S., and

Mrs. Guernsey, of 1010 Juan Crescent,

Victoria, and St. John, was married to

Mr. John Bovill Acland, third son of

Captain and Mrs. Acland, Wollaston

House, Dorset, England. Before a few

of their intimate friends. The cere-

mony was performed by the Rev. G. H.

Andrews, M.A. Owing to the unavoid-

able absence of Mr. Guernsey, the bride

was given away by her mother. She

was attired in a tailored suit of heavy

blue cloth with hat on suite, and car-

ried a shower bouquet of bridal roses

and lilies of the valley. Little Miss

Molly Guernsey, who made a sweetly

pretty flower girl, wore a charming

little frock of white satin and Dutch

lace cap, trimmed with pearls, with

streamers of pink ribbon finished with

carnations, and carrying an exquisite

basket of carnations and freesias. The

groom was supported by Mr. H. Brown-

ing of Victoria, and Mr. Hugh Guernsey

acted as usher. The happy couple left

by the 3:30 boat for the Mainland, where

they will take up their residence. Miss

Guernsey has a large circle of friends

in this city, and Mr. Acland is a prom-

inent player in the Wanderers Rugby

Club, and a sergeant in the 88th Regi-

ment.

Rainier Beer on draught at the

Dominion Hotel Buffet.

Oak Bay Waterfront Lot 50x174

Fenced and close to car

An Excellent Buy at \$4,100

Good Terms.

Lovely beach. This lot is easily worth \$5,000

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

Representatives of the PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO. LTD. of London, England, for the South end of Vancouver Island.
922 Government St. Phone 125

Exceptional Buys IN THE Fairfield District

Howe Street, 50x112 \$2,050
 Howe Street, 50x115 \$2,500
 Howe and Faithful, 100x113 \$7,000
 Howe and Faithful, 100x113 \$6,500
 Cambridge and May Street, 115x132, \$7,500
 May and Howe, 82x115 \$6,000

H. D. Miller & Co., Ltd.

Successors to Grant & Lineham

1603 Douglas Street Phone 664
Rents Collected—Returns Made Promptly
Sole Agents for The Canadian Fire Insurance Company, of Winnipeg

Another Oak Bay Homesite

Eight-Roomed House, with splendid view of water; hot water heating, and everything modern. Garage. The house stands in nearly three-quarters of an acre, with two road frontages and an alley on the third side. Owner has spent \$2,000 on his garden.

Price \$20,000

On Easy Terms

ARTHUR COLES

Rents Collected, Estates Managed, Mortgages and Loans Arranged
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent—Life and Accident Insurance
1205 Broad Street Phone 65

A Genuine Bargain in Saanich Acreage

Five acres on the East Saanich Road, all cleared and cultivated, being part of Section 16, Range 11, East, within one mile of Sidney and close to the sea; fully \$200 per acre less than surrounding properties can be bought for.

Price \$500 PER ACRE—Note the terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

R. S. Day & B. Boggs

Phone 30 620 Fort Street Established 1890

MONEY TO LOAN

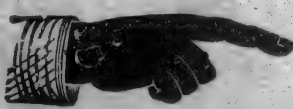
FOR RENT
 Fine Office at corner of Government and Broughton Streets, also
 Large Office or Store on corner of Wharf and Fort Streets
 For Particulars Apply to

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

Winch Building 640 Fort St.

\$100,000

To loan on mortgage on improved property at lowest current rates.

Heisterman, Forman & Co.
1210 Broad Street

SWAMPED

Again another tidal wave of humanity overflowed the store Saturday that necessitated our repeatedly closing the doors in order that the army of faithful salespeople who held their ground so bravely in the face of such terrific demands could cope with the surging sea of humanity that overflowed every aisle, nook and corner of this mammoth store.

Come Tomorrow

Or any day next week and see this colossal sacrifice that is carrying everything before it—the like of which has never been seen or heard of before. Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings, Groceries, Etc., are being practically given away in the

GREAT
SELLING-OUT
SALE

\$15.00 to \$18.00 Suits for	\$6.98
\$5.00 and \$6.00 Children's Suits for	\$2.48
\$2.50 Sweater Coats at	69c
25c Bottles of Lime Juice for	13c
15c Cans of Corn for	5c
\$20.00 to \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats for	\$7.98
\$12.50 and \$15.00 Overcoats for	\$5.89
\$5.00 Suit Cases at	\$1.98
\$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes, per pair	\$1.98
10c and 15c Handkerchiefs for	2c
Men's and Youths' Hats, worth \$2.00, for	49c
75c and \$1.00 Knee Pants, for	39c
\$25.00 to \$27.50 Overcoats for	\$9.85
\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 Boys' Sweaters for	49c
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Arrow and other good Shirts for	69c
25c Heavy Socks for	12c
\$25.00 to \$30.00 Suits for	\$9.99
\$18.00 to \$20.00 Raincoats and Overcoats, for	\$6.95

Thousands of Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats and Pants to be sacrificed. COME.

The International Salvage Company

The World's Greatest Bargain Givers

711-713 Yates Street, Near Douglas

Next Door to Finch & Finch

YOUNG MEN SHOULD TAKE TO FARMING

Mr. W. H. Cushing, of Calgary, Complains of Crowded Cities and Lack of Producers in Canadian West.

"For some time I have been out of the political arena in Alberta," said Mr. W. H. Cushing, who was Minister of Public Works in the Government of former Premier Rutledge, and who now is spending a few days in Victoria in collaboration last evening. "Since then," he added, "I have seriously refrained from taking any part in public life or from expressing myself through newspapers on the controversial issues of our Province. For this reason you must excuse me from saying anything that might be classified under 'that head.' Mr. Cushing is staying with his son-in-law, Mr. E. P. Higgs, of Esquimalt Road, and although he is the owner of one of the beautiful manors of Gordon Road, he denies that the time has yet come when Victoria can properly claim him as a permanent citizen. Mr. Cushing, while admitting British Columbia's wealth of natural resources and her wonderful prospects, refers to Alberta enthusiastically as the land of opportunity. There is no country like it for the young man providing he is sensible and does not insist on getting rich quick. "Think of it," he continued, "100,000,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in the world and only 2,000,

000 acres of it under cultivation! Too many are going to the cities and too few back to the land. We want producers more than millionaires in the West. Industry and enterprise are all that is necessary to win for the nation, at least a comfortable competence in Alberta. Possibly it is the same here, but I speak of the adjoining Province because I know it, having lived there for thirty-one years."

Of the present conditions, Mr. Cushing spoke optimistically. His view of the comparatively dull times was that after great excitement there must be a period of slackness. He expressed no sympathy for the land speculators caught with the turn of the tide. "If a man must gamble he should not complain when beaten," was his opinion. He thought that the prices asked for property in some of the cities were unwarrented. The exorbitant values were resulting in the building of "sky-scrapers" where they would have been unnecessary if it were not for the mad of paying interest on large investments. There never would be a return of the unnatural conditions of 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 in his judgment. From this state on the country would develop along normal lines and, with its resources, there was no question that the future held great things for the Canadian Northwest.

The suggestion that the present settlers in Alberta for the most part were "land robbers" was assented to by Mr. Cushing. It was questionable whether the sponge-like soil of the prairies could be robbed of its virtue no matter how many crops were taken from it. Certainly it would not deteriorate if given proper care and a rest occasionally. Even admitting that the wheat growers were taxing their land in the effort to grow wealthy quickly, the danger faded away when it was remembered that but little over 2 per cent of the agricultural land had yet been ploughed.

Referring to the stockraising industry, Mr. Cushing said that it was true that, as a result of the new United States tariff, a considerable quantity of Alberta beef, etc., had been bought by Americans and shipped to the other side of the line. The outcome was that meat was high in price because of its scarcity. But this condition would not continue. Alberta was in a transition state. The day of the "bar U" range, and other such establishments, was passing. No one stockraiser could turn his cattle loose to roam over the entire country because of the small holders. And, as yet, there were not enough small holders to make the beef and kindred industries as large or important as they would be with increased settlement.

"Alberta," concluded Mr. Cushing, "stands on immense beds of coal, deposits of gas, oil, etc. In the north there are large tracts of practically pure salt and other valuable minerals. All this is in addition to her agriculture. Who can predict what lies in front of such a storehouse of natural wealth? As I said before, I am firmly convinced that, for the young man, Alberta is the land of opportunity."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

50th Regiment Highlanders of Canada

Regimental orders by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Currie, commanding, Regimental headquarters, 1175 Fort Street, Victoria, March 7, 1914.

1. Duties.—The following officers are detailed for duties: Orderly officer for week ending March 14, 1914, Lieutenant H. Westmorland. Next for duty, Lieutenant F. Sturgess.

2. Transfer.—Private T. Wood is transferred from B company to E company.

3. Enlistments.—The following men have been taken on to the strength of the battalion and are posted to com-

panies as follows: B Company, Private K. W. Hodder; C Company, Private E. F. Harwick; F Company, Private W. Elder; Private A. H. K. McCallum; G Company, Private T. H. Galloway; Private J. H. Kerr; Private L. S. Kiggell; Private A. E. Roberts; Private R. T. Taylor; Private J. L. Sutherland; Private P. Mathison. The following men are taken on to the strength of the Pipe Band: Pipe-Major: B. Cameron, Sergeant-Piper J. Ross, Pipers J. Park, C. Coutts, W. Wishart, G. Birnie, A. McDonald, and J. Low Drummers—C. Sims, J. Smith, T. Wishart, W. Strachan.

4. Discharges.—The following men, having been discharged, are struck off the strength of the battalion: Private P. T. Peberdy, Private J. Menzie.

5. Buglers will parade for practice on Thursday evenings at 8 p.m. in the R. of P. Hall instead of on Fridays.

6. Men's Club.—Men are reminded that the reading rooms at the corner of Port and Cook Streets, over the Royal Bank, are open every evening at 8 p.m., where magazines, etc., are supplied.

R. T. TOWNSEND, Lieut. Acting Adjutant.

Fifth Regiment C. G. A.

Regimental orders by Lt.-Col. W. N. Winsby, Commanding:

Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., March 6, 1914.

1. Parade.—The regiment will parade at the Drill Hall, on Monday next, March 9, at 8 p.m. Dress, drill order.

2. Discharges.—The following a. c. o. and men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength from this date: No. 238 Corp. Y. T. Evans; No. 292, Gnr. R. D. Bower; No. 294, Gnr. H. B. Keeney; No. 295, Gnr. C. Spotswood.

3. Duty.—The following men proceeded to Nanaimo, B. C., for duty with the Civil Aid Force, on March 3: No. 291, Gnr. G. Hewitt; No. 357, Gnr. P. Borden.

4. Recruits.—The following men are dismissed recruit drill by the adjutant: No. 357, Gnr. F. Borden; No. 11, Gnr. P. A. Thunder; No. 3, Gnr. H. G. Rough.

5. Officers' Meeting.—The adjutant's meeting of the officers' mess will be held in the drill hall, on Friday next, March 13. Dress, undress uniform.

6. Sergeants' Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the sergeants' mess will be held in the drill hall, on Thursday next, March 12, at 8 p.m. in mess.

(Signed) R. P. CLARK, Captain, Acting-Adjutant.



50th Regiment—Victoria Fusiliers

Headquarters, Belmont House, Victoria, B. C., 6th March, 1914.

Regimental orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Hall, commanding:

Duties.—Orderly officer for week ending 14-2-14, Lieut. Macdonald, telephone 48. Next for duty, Lieut. Major, Gazette, 274.—The following extract from D. O., No. 35, date 28-2-14, is published for information: Appointments, Promotions, etc.—"With reference to G. O. No. 36-1913, delete the word 'provisional' in connection with the appointment of William Glencairn Cunningham, Esquire, as captain in the 50th Regiment, Victoria Fusiliers."

Parade.—The battalion will parade for Company Drill on Friday next owing to the Royal Canoeing Seamen's Institute, having received permission to use the Drill Hall next Thursday. The Right Half Battalion will not parade for Company drill on Thursday, March 12. C. G. A. commands will notify their men accordingly.

P. F. VILLIERS, Capt.-Adgt., 50th Victoria Fusiliers.

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A New Shipment of Suits, Coats, One-Piece Dresses and Skirts

All the newest weaves and designs, and styles, too numerous to try to describe, and will have to be seen to be appreciated

Without a doubt we have established this upstairs store as the leading Cloak and Suit House in the city. While our prices are the lowest, our materials, styles and designs have no supreme in the city. We want you to shop before coming here to buy, so that you will realize the value you are getting for your money. We say and know we will save you money on the purchase of your garments. Now we want you to prove it for yourself. Your inspection invited. No trouble to show garments.

COME UPSTAIRS AND SAVE MONEY

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Ladies' Sample Suit House
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ALL
FITTINGS
GUAR-
ANTEED

LIGHT
WEIGHT
SIX

CHANDLER \$2,450

BUILT BY
MEN WHO
KNOW

THE Chandler Light Weight Six at \$2,450 is one of the highest class six-cylinder cars ever offered under \$5,000. No other car approaching it in price has ever embodied such complete and high-grade equipment, such perfection in details.

The Chandler Six is possible at the price because it is built by men who have had years of experience in building successful sixes of the highest price—sixes of world-wide reputation. Because of their previous experience they save in the cost of the Chandler the great experimental expense otherwise necessary.

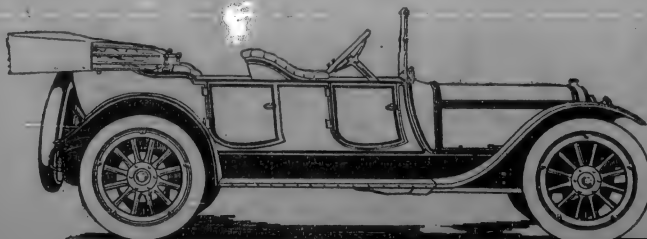
Fully equipped and ready for the road the Chandler Light Weight Six weighs less than 3,000 pounds, actual scale weight. It is probably the lightest car of its size and power ever built. Don't buy a car until you know its weight. A heavy car means heavy up-keep expense.

On account of its light weight the Chandler Six will

run more than 46 miles on one gallon of gasoline and many hundreds of extra miles on one set of tires, making it not only a car you can afford to buy but a car you can afford to run.

Notwithstanding its light weight the Chandler Six is strong and sturdy—a roomy, luxurious car of graceful design and unusual comfort.

We claim the motor in Chandler Six to be without equal in any car at any price—a strong statement, but we believe in it honestly. With it you can travel from 3 to 55 miles per hour on high gear. Its "pick-up" is astonishing.



The Men Who Know

F. C. CHANDLER, former vice president, general manager and director, Lozier Motor Company.

C. A. EMBIE, former sales manager and director, Lozier Motor Co.

W. S. M. MEAD, former foreign sales manager and director, Lozier Motor Co.

S. REGAR, former treasurer and director, Lozier Motor Co.

J. V. WHITEHEAD, former engineer, Lozier Motor Co.

C. A. CAREY, former purchasing agent, Lozier Motor Co.; assistant purchasing agent, Ford Motor Co.

J. E. HALL, former manager, supply, repair and service departments, Lozier Motor Co.

SPECIFICATIONS

COOLING. Centrifugal pump. High class square-tube radiator.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. Westinghouse Electric Lighting Generator with large storage battery. Solar lamps. Illuminated license bracket.

CLUTCH. Multiple disc. Raybestos and steel ball bearing. TRANSMISSION. Three speeds forward and reverse.

REAR AXLE. Floating type.

STEERING GEAR. Irreversible and adjustable. Ekobond steering wheel.

GASOLINE SYSTEM. 30 gallon tank in rear. Gasoline pump.

STREAM LINE BODY. Five passenger coach type.

UPHOLSTERING. 10 inch cushions. High grade tufted leather. High grade springs.

WIND-SHIELD. Built in without rods or braces. Adjustable for rain vision or ventilation.

TOP. Mobat top with "Jelly" castina.

HORN. Genuine motor driven electric.

JONES SPEEDOMETER.

CLOCK. 6 day New Haven.

COLOR AND FINISH. Bodies, wheels, frame and running gear finished in handsome dark blue with silver stripe, fenders, hood and cowling black. All hardware, lamps and fittings nickel-plated.

LEFT SIDE DRIVE—Center Control.
WHEEL BASE. 120 inches.
WHEELS. Artillery type—34x4 inches. Firestone De-mountable Rims.
MOTOR. Six cylinders, 35 H.P., 31x32 inches, "L" Head type. Cylinders cast in two blocks. Valves overhead.
OILING. Positive gear pump in oil base. Oil gauge on motor base.
IGNITION. Bosch High Tension Magneto.
CARBURETOR. Stromberg "Little Six". Hot air and dash geyser attachment.
SELF STARTER. Westinghouse Electric built into motor.

Over \$4,000,000 worth of Chandler cars have already been contracted for by the strongest list of dealers ever associated with a new motor car. Our allotment of these remarkable sixes for this territory is limited. To avoid disappointment, arrange for demonstration and delivery date at once. Catalogue on request.

H. A. DAVIE

617 Vancouver Street

Agent for Vancouver Island

Phone 2983

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Manufacturers

CLEVELAND, OHIO

High Quality Low Prices

See Our Windows for

Monday Only

Large Navel
Oranges

Per dozen

10c

Kellogg's
and Krinkle
Cornflakes

3 packages

25c

Holbrook's
Custard Powder

Large tin

10c

Holbrook's
Marmalade

5-lb. tin

50c

Fowler's and
Lyle's Syrup

1 tin each, golden and
ginger

25c

All Kinds
Candy

Per half-pound

10c

Beatsal
Cleanser

Equal to any other
made

5c

Karo Syrup

2-lb. tin.....15c

5-lb. tin.....35c

10-lb. tin.....65c

20-lb. tin.....\$1.25

Ask for Sample Tin and Recipe Book.

John A. Blair

Cut Rate Grocer

SCOTT BUILDING

Hillside and Douglas Street

With our Autos we assure you prompt delivery

Phone 5405

Phone 5405

SATURDAY'S ISSUE OF THE TIMES AND SUNDAY'S COLONIST

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Women and the State

Sir,—As one of many who feel that any extension of the suffrage would be a grave error in the present stage of Canadian development, I wish to thank you for the editorial in this morning's Colonist.

Having placed our leading men where they are in bondage to the massed vote—it may be of ignorance or cupidity or mere indifference—a vote that must be reckoned with every moment of every day, what are we to gain by placing our public-spirited women in the same position?

Many ardent suffragettes talk as if there had never been any good men or any bad women in the world—thus proving that they have neither used their own eyes and brains nor studied history. Again, they assume that votes for women will mean more power for women. Will it? When women vote, who will govern in Quebec, in Alberta?

Our hazy ideals of the rights of free speech and liberty of conscience and one principle of separation of church and state have made Canada a magnet for the religiously oppressed of all Europe. Those people are inclined to follow their religious leaders with passionate devotion in all things, and the leaders are often very keen for political power. Giving votes to the women as well as the men would simply double the power in the hands of these leaders. To assume that because these people hold certain beliefs in common, with Quakers or Baptists or Methodists they will develop along lines similar to those followed by British Quakers or Baptists or Methodists is rash. During some two and a half years spent in Pennsylvania and New York I had some opportunity of studying this question at first hand. When I first heard Mr. Kolerikoff, the pastor of the Russian Baptist Church in Scranton, fairly rave against the folly of giving so much power so suddenly to his unprepared people, I put him down as a stormy old fire-eater.

"For my poor, ignorant people it is a bad wrong," they say, "to give the Russian whip. To them such liberty is license. It will make trouble. They do not understand, and they are becoming anarchistic." And anarchists they did become. Many of them, fairly raving, held certain beliefs in common, but they are not British in sentiment or tradition, and two or five or ten years in Canada will not necessarily make them so.

The Prairie Provinces are fast to face with this serious problem. They must find some way of safeguarding the male vote before they complicate it still further, and we cannot look on indifferently for the tide of immigration is surely coming our way, and we are not yet nearly ready.

In Australia votes for women came as a result of a peculiar situation. The married men were in danger of being swamped by the massed vote of bachelors who had no permanent stake or interest in the country. By granting woman suffrage the home vote was strengthened. Until we see Australia grapple with a heavy tide of foreign immigration we cannot argue that the Australian solution will meet Canadian conditions. The Hon. Neil Neilson,

who represented Australia at the Dry Farming Congress, held in Lethbridge in 1912, is my authority so far as the Australian situation is concerned.

My impression is that in Finland, also, votes for women were demanded to strengthen the home vote—not against an overwhelming bachelor vote, but against the too autocratic power of the state. I believe that any difficulties at present existing in British Columbia can be best met by the votes of men and the influence of women working together.

Now, as to what might be accomplished through legislation: For women, equal rights in the home. The single woman or widow who takes a pre-emption is protected; the deserted wife is protected; but the patient, hard-working wife who bears with a "difficult" husband may see the fruit of all the working years of her life willed away without redress. For the children, good rural schools. Intelligent, ambitious women are not content to stay in rural districts and send their children to spend four or five hours daily under conditions which are fifty years behind the times. Legislation might begin with water supply and medical inspection. Whatever our political views may be, surely, for the better protection of mothers and children, we can all work together in harmony.

MAUDE M. HUTCHINSON.
Royal Oak R. M. D. No. 5.

The Seamen's Institute

Sir,—When one hears of people refusing to contribute to the Seamen's Institute, avowing that they are unable to see the good it does, you can only surmise one of two things, either they are afraid of spending five cents without obtaining some personal advantage or political views may be, surely, for the better protection of mothers and children, we can all work together in harmony.

There are some people in this city who blissfully forget that we live on an island, an island being "a piece of land surrounded by water," which is the description of us found in all geography books. Therefore, whether we like it or not, we have to depend on the sea for our mails (which most of us could not go without), for the necessities of life, and for the majority of articles which go to make our homes comfortable and pleasant places to dwell in. Has it not ever then occurred to us that we owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to those men, who from one year's end to the other, are quietly and unseen braving the elements, and often risking their lives in the perils of the deep, in order to supply us with many of those things which we prize so much and also many things which we could easily do without? Therefore, instead of grudging five cents, we should willingly give a dollar or pro rata, and make up our minds that these seamen, who risk so much, shall have something that will attract them all, some place that will be a real home when they come into port, and a place that will be worthy of the name we bear, and worthy of the capital of the Province.

The reports show that in the past six months there has been an average of eighty-one visits per month by seamen to the institute. In the past four months (the worst of the year) an average of twelve destitute seamen per month have been assisted.

Are not these facts alone sufficient evidence to justify the existence of such an institute? At all events they should suffice to stir all true-hearted Victorians to a determination to see that this port should not fall behind nearly all ports of any size, both at

home and abroad, where comfortable and bright institutes stand to welcome and assist all the seafaring men who visit them.

Perhaps one wants to go to sea and realize some of the appalling dangers seamen are exposed to before one can appreciate the joy of having a really homely place to go to, when released

for a brief space from the strenuous life of a merchant ship.

How many people are there, who, suffering from sea sickness even in a moderate sea, would not give their last dollar to be cast into eternal oblivion? Are they aware, too, that there are many men who have been to sea all their lives and still suffer from that in-

curable disease of "mal de mer," but nevertheless have to stick to it? If none of these arguments move us, we must be made of marble.

If everybody in the city this year only gave fifty cents each, it would be possible to build an institute on the foundations (the stone of which was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Con-

GLORIOUS TIDINGS

S. Shelton's Old Country Dry Goods Store's

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Is the one great opportunity for you ladies to supply your needs for self and family in the way of wearables, at the greatest saving ever offered in this city

Every day you fail to attend this mighty closing-out sale means an actual loss to you. For why should you wait or go elsewhere and pay double for what you get here for half? There was never a sale held in this city that gave such marvelous values for so little money. This closing-out sale is different from other sales in that every article, every garment in this entire stock goes at sacrifice prices. Not the sale where a few leaders are thrown out to tempt you, but the sale where everything is offered at prices far and away below their value. Make it your business to be on hand Monday, heed these timely words and grasp this incomparable chance to buy the best at the lowest price ever quoted in this city.

YOUR ATTENTION

Is especially called to our Ladies' Suit and Coat Departments. Here you will find the most startling and sensational bargains, bargains which should appeal to every woman in this city, not only from the point of money saved, but also from quality, style and workmanship. Every suit in the entire stock cut to the limit.

\$7.00 New Spring Suits. Closing out price \$3.95
\$8.00 New Spring Suits. Closing out price \$4.50
\$7.00 Long Coats. Closing out price \$2.75
\$25.00 New Spring Suits. Closing out price \$17.75

\$1.50 Lace Curtains

Closing-Out Price
95c

\$2.75 Corsets

Closing-Out Price
\$1.95

\$1.50 Muslin Underwear

Closing-Out Price
95c

Children's Wash Dresses
HALF PRICE

\$ 8.50 Fur Sets. Now \$4.25
\$10.00 Fur Sets. Now \$5.00
\$12.00 Fur Sets. Now \$6.00
\$15.00 Fur Sets. Now \$7.50
\$17.50 Fur Sets. Now \$8.75

\$1.00 Corsets

Closing-Out Price
70c

95c Men's Shirts

Closing-Out Price
45c

50c Cashmere Hose

Closing-Out Price
3 Pairs \$1.00

\$3.00 Blankets

Closing-Out Price
\$2.25

\$1.50 Lingerie Waists

Closing-Out Price
65c

\$2.00 Utility Dresses

Closing-Out Price
\$1.25

\$8.00 Comforters

Closing-Out Price
\$5.50

0734 Yates Street

S. SHELTON

Old Country Dry Goods Store

THOS. R. RUCKER in Charge

\$50,000 THE LAST CALL \$50,000

REDFERN'S AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, March 11

We Will Make a Special Sale on

DIAMONDS AND CLOCKS

At 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon

This week is the last week of the sale—sale closes Saturday night, 14th—only two sales a day, 3 and 8 o'clock

ATTENTION! Goods sold and uncalled for by Wednesday at 12 o'clock will be put up and resold

\$50,000 THE LAST CALL \$50,000

The Season's Best Features in Fabrics and Designs Are Given Expression in Our Present Assortment of Women's Suits and Coats in Tailored and Novelty Styles

May We Show You Spring's New Styles in Millinery and Ready-to-Wear?

THE past few days have been days of great interest. Thousands of ladies have visited the New Millinery Salon, the New Tea Room, and the enlarged and beautified Mantle Department. Spring fashions in Millinery and Ready-to-Wear have been viewed with intense interest—an interest deeper than at any previous season. The great variety of Designs, of Styles, of Fabrics, of Novelty Features, and the radical change in fashions—so different to anything that's been shown before, is no doubt accountable for much of the deeper interest that's being shown.

All who have not yet had an opportunity of viewing our Special Spring Displays should take an early opportunity to do so. We can assure you that a visit will prove both interesting and profitable.

A Beautiful Display of New Spring Millinery

Our new Spring Millinery Salon—situated on the second floor, is, without a doubt, the finest in the West. The carpeted floor, the brilliant mirrors, the glass show-cases, and mahogany tables, all speak of splendor, and go to prove in a convincing manner that we have spared no pains or expense in the fitting up of this department, that we may the better attend to the needs and requirements of our ever-increasing customers.

Everything that is new in Millinery is represented here: London, Paris, and all the leading Fashion Centres of the world have contributed to this display. We invite you to inspect. You will notice, too, that here you can get the best, marked at most reasonable prices.

The Smartest of the New Spring Fashions in Ready-to-Wear

Can be seen in the Mantle Department, on the first floor. Ladies' Novelty Suits, Tailored Suits, Strictly Man-Tailored Suits, Sports Coats, Novelty Coats, Silk and Satin Dresses, Cloth Dresses, Separate Skirts and Underskirts. All are to be viewed in the enlarged and beautified Mantle Department, where there is ample room afforded to all, and you can now view the new styles at leisure and in comfort, with pleasure. Be sure and visit this department and get acquainted with the new styles in Ready-to-Wear.

A Smart Range of Tailored Suits at.....\$15.00
Novelty Suits, from \$17.50 to.....\$125.00
Novelty Coats, from \$7.50 to.....\$25.00
Cloth Skirts, all prices up to.....\$25.00
Cloth Dresses, special at.....\$15.00

New Oriental Silks

JUST arrived is a very nice range of Oriental, Bulgarian and Vesting Silks. These are most suitable for millinery, dress and other trimmings, also for ladies' vests. There's a large assortment of designs, and all colors are included. Per yard, \$1.25, \$1.75 and.....\$2.50

Double Width Fancy Chiffon Taffeta Silks come in neat designs and choice colorings. Per yard, special.....\$2.50
 Also a good range of new Plaid Silks at the same price.

Brocade Charmeuse, chiefly in pale shades, also black and navy blue. Per yard.....\$2.50
Colored Brocade Silk in a large variety of new shades, from.....\$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.50 and up to.....\$25.00

Charmeuse Satins. A complete range of this beautiful satin is to be seen, including all the new French shades, while the qualities cannot be excelled; 42 inches wide. Per yard, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$2.50 and.....\$2.00
Black, from per yard, \$2.00 to \$5.00
Creme Bengaline, a beautiful, fine cord weave, 42 inches wide; rich shades of apricot, cream, rose, pale blue, Australian gold, cerise, pink, navy and two shades of saxe blue.

New Dress Goods

Parisian Cloth, a nice, fine weave, suitable for dresses or suits. A nice range of shades, including tan, brown, royal, navy, purple, moss green, grey and saxe; 48 inches wide. Per yard.....\$1.75
Black and White Checks are very prominent in the new Spring materials; 42 inches wide. Special, per yard.....50c
Colored Ratine Suitings are to be more popular than ever; in sky, pink, tan, navy, brown, grey and in white; 42 inches wide. Per yard.....\$1.00

Ratine Suitings in white and black stripes and small checks; 44 inches wide. Per yard.....\$1.50
Colored Ratine, a heavy quality, suitable for coats, in white, sky, saxe, pink, navy and maize; 44 inches wide. Yard.....\$2.00
Ratine Suitings in snowflake designs. The colors are grey, brown, navy, pink, tan and saxe; 42 inches wide. Yard.....\$1.00
Striped Ratine Suitings in light and dark stripes; 42 inches wide. Per yard.....\$1.00

The New Tea Room

Is open on second floor. Light Lunches and Afternoon Teas at Popular Prices.

New Belts

Patent Leather Tunic Belts, in all the new colors. Each 35c, 25c and.....15c
 —Main Floor

Waterproof Garments for Baby

If every baby was well supplied with the following useful Waterproof Garments, how clean and tidy they could be kept, and what a lot of washing it would save mother or nurse. It pays to buy articles of this kind:

Waterproof Feeders, each.....15c
Waterproof Aprons, with sleeve and bib attached, each.....40c
Waterproof Triangle Diapers, each.....40c
Waterproof Pants, each.....50c

An Ultra-Fashionable Corset on Special Sale Monday

Almost Unbelievable! That is what you will think when you see and wear this most extraordinary Corset. You will hardly believe such an excellent model can be produced to sell for only \$1.50

The manufacturers of

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

have consented to supply us with a very limited quantity of these ultra-fashionable models to retail at almost bare cost. This is done to popularize these already world-famous Corsets among our patrons, and to give you a fashion true model at a genuine bargain price.

This Corset, as illustrated, on sale Monday special at.....\$1.50
 Early purchase means best choice.



—First Floor

Queen Quality SHOE

This store is a feast for the eyes right now and will be all Spring.

If you like charm and daintiness in footwear you will find it here in endless variety.



Queen Quality SHOE

All the latest conceits of fashion are shown in Queen Quality Shoes for Spring.

Dainty, trim low-cuts, of patent and dull leathers and combinations most pleasing.

The new Spanish arch and heel, made on the newest lasts, and modeled in the latest designs.

And in Queen Quality Shoes absolute comfort is always combined with assured style.

Fashion says "higher heels and more pointed toes." The heels are very different from previous styles, and the toes have a much different effect.

Blended with perfect proportions are these dictates of Fashion, and some beautiful and pleasing Shoes have been produced in Queen Quality.

Prices From \$5.00 to \$7.00

Will you come in soon and let us show you?

—First Floor

Spring Cleaning Time Is Here



Spring Cleaning time is looked upon by many housewives with dread. Especially so is this true with the woman who has not got all the latest conveniences and labor-saving devices in the home.



Can we help you? If you phone the Carpet Department, 1246, we will gladly submit an estimate to clean your carpets, draperies and furniture by the Vacuum process, without your having to upset any one of your rooms. It does the work well. It's the cleanest and cheapest way. It is also the quickest way. A few hours will do any ordinary size home.

On the other hand, if you wish to do the work yourself, why not start the job with new tools. This will help you to get the work done quickly and well.

O-Cedar Polish Mop

will help you. It makes hard work easy. This ring-shaped saturated mop is a wonderful invention, and cleans and polishes hardwood floors, linoleums, walls, glass and furniture with one operation. It helps you to dust and clean places difficult to get at; such as the top of cupboards, under the bed, around radiators, and between the banisters on the stairs, etc.

With an O-Cedar Polish Mop you can in a few moments do the work of nearly half a day. Try one of these mops; it will only cost you \$1.50, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, we will gladly refund your money.

If You Are in Need of a New Brush or Other Cleaning Requisites

Our stock is now complete, with all the best reliable qualities marked at our own popular prices:

Corn Brooms, in four different lines—
 The Bull Dog, each.....35c
 The Thistle, each.....50c
 The Pansy, each.....60c
 De Lux, each.....75c

Hair Floor Brooms, complete, with handles. Our special at.....\$1.00

The Korla, 12-inch.....\$1.25
 14-inch.....\$1.50
 16-inch.....\$1.75

English Brooms, nice full heads, each.....\$1.00

Dust Pans, in green, blue or red, each.....10c

A better grade, with hood, ea. 25c

Bannister Brushes, in about one dozen different styles and qualities, each, \$1.15, \$1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c, 35c, 25c

Scrub Brushes, in fibre, stiff corn and Palmetto, each, 35c, 30c, 25c, 15c

Stove Brushes, mostly with pointed double way, each, 35c, 30c, 25c, 15c

Set of Three Mother Potts Sad Irons, with handle and stand, very useful sets.....\$1.25

Extra iron handles for above, each.....10c

Folding and Collapsible Clothes Horses. They pack into very small space when not in use. Each, \$1.25 and.....\$1.00

Clothes Baskets of strong willow, well made and woven in oval or square shapes. Prices range from, each, \$2.50 down to.....\$1.00

Step Ladders. A pair at Spring cleaning time is essential, and they are always handy about the home. 6-ft. high, each.....\$1.80
 Better grade, 6-ft. high.....\$3.00

Wash Boilers, tin boilers with copper bottoms. No. 7, each.....\$1.50
 No. 8, each.....\$1.75
 No. 9, each.....\$2.00

Copper Wash Boilers, all copper except the lid. No. 8, each.....\$3.00
 No. 9, each.....\$4.50

Galvanized Iron Tubs, will not rust, four sizes, each, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and.....65c

Clothes Pegs, the ordinary kind, 6 doz. for.....10c
 The spring kind, 3 doz. for.....15c

—Hardware Dept., Second Floor

Make Your Floors Look Their Best

SPRING is the time when most housewives turn their attention to the new Floor Coverings. The beautiful bright sunshiny days, coming after the long, dark dull days of Winter, soon reveal the shabbiness of the linoleums. The threadbare Carpets and the dark, heavy Curtains, too, now need to be replaced with the light and brighter kinds.

Our new stock of Carpets and other Floor Coverings are here for you to choose from, and your early inspection is solicited.

A Fine Range of Eastern Rugs

has just been opened up. They come in a splendid quality, with a closely woven pile, and finished with fringed ends. A nice assortment of new designs and patterns in conventional and Oriental effects. These Carpets are suitable for any style of room or hall. They are in the following sizes and prices:

9 x 12 ft. Each.....\$42.50
9 x 10 ft. 6 in. Each.....\$37.50
9 x 9 ft. Each.....\$32.50
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. Each.....\$24.50

The New Crex Floor Covering

is well termed nature's own Floor Covering. It is made from specially prepared grass woven in an artistic manner, very strong and durable. As a sanitary and clean Floor Covering nothing could be nicer. Crex Matting and Matting Squares come with plain centres and Key-border patterns in the following sizes:

4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in. Each.....\$3.75
6 ft. x 9 ft. Each.....\$6.50
8 ft. x 10 ft. Each.....\$9.50
9 ft. x 12 ft. Each.....\$12.75
 Also 36 inches wide, and sold by the yard at.....65c

Our New Patterns in Inlaid Linoleum Are Here

OUR Spring shipment of Inlaid Linoleums is to hand. We are now showing all the newest patterns and colorings in floral, block and tile effects. This is the quality that's made with the patterns going right through to the canvas back. The patterns never wear off, and always look bright and new. The best for real hard wear in offices, halls, stores and dining-rooms.

In three different qualities, per square yard, \$1.35, \$1.15 and.....95c

New Designs in Scrim Curtains

WE are showing a very handsome range of Scrim Curtains, with plain centres and fancy borders, also with lace edges. A very artistic window decoration. These curtains come both in white and in cream. Price, per pair.....\$5.00

New Shadow Cretonnes

WE have a new assortment of Shadow Cretonnes just to hand, comprising all the newest colors and the latest designs in shadow effects. These Cretonnes are in fast colors, are washable, and most suitable for curtains or loose covers for furniture.

Price, per yard, single width.....75c
 Price, per yard, double width.....\$1.50

New Scotch Madras Muslins

OUR new muslins are just opened up. Some of them have scalloped edges, others plain edges; both large, bold patterns and fine dainty effects are showing in these splendid materials; also some colored patterns—a very handsome range at, per yard.....45c

50 Dozen Fancy Linens Marked for Quick Selling Monday

A FINE lot of fancy Linens in this offering, and every article is extremely good value. Those in need of new fancy Linens should take early advantage of this special offering on Monday. See the samples displayed in Broad Street windows. The reduced prices are:

10 Dozen 15-inch Dollies, Regular 40c, for.....25c
5 Dozen Lace-Edged Squares, 27 x 27, Regular \$1.00 for.....50c
5 Dozen Scarves, 17 x 45, Regular \$1.00 for.....50c
8 Dozen Scarves, 18 x 50, Regular \$1.00 for.....50c
6 Dozen Embroidered Scarves, 17 x 54, Regular \$1.25 for.....75c
2 Dozen Lace Scarves, 18 x 54, Regular \$2.00 for.....\$1.50

5 Dozen Drawnwork Runners, 18 x 54, Regular \$1.75 for.....\$1.25
5 Dozen Embroidered Squares, 30 x 30, Regular \$1.00 for.....50c
5 Dozen Drawnwork Squares, 30 x 30, Regular \$1.50 for.....\$1.00
2 Dozen Lace Squares, 30 x 30, Regular \$2.25 for.....\$1.50
5 Dozen Embroidered and Scalloped Dollies, Regular 50c for.....30c
 —Main Floor

Men's Scotch and English Tweed Suits for Spring Wear

SUITS for Spring and Summer wear come in all the new shades and patterns in such good wearing materials as English Worsteds and Tweeds, also a choice assortment of Scotch Tweeds.

The smartness of these Suits can only be appreciated by seeing and examining them. This we invite you to do. Samples are displayed in the View Street windows, but if you just step inside the Men's Clothing store, we shall be delighted to show you others, and could then point out the varied qualities that go to prove the true worth of a Spencer Suit.

May we have the pleasure of doing this? Values range up to \$32.50 from \$18.00.

—Main Floor



David Spencer, Ltd.

THE INLAND SEA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Burgoyne Bay, Salt Spring Island



A Coast river entering the Sea



Typical Inlet Scenery



Alberni Canal, before the railway was built



Falls at the head of Salmon Arm



Phillips Arm

EVERY tourist and globe-trotter has heard of the Inland Sea of Japan, and most know about the Thousands Islands of the St. Lawrence, but few as yet are aware that the coast of British Columbia has an inland sea to which that of Japan is a mere circumstance, and that this sea is studded with islands and islets, which, for beauty and pleasurable opportunities, yield nothing to those of the far-famed Eastern Canadian river.

A journey along the coast from Vancouver North for hundreds of miles can be taken practically all the way in sheltered waters, calm as any lake, the steamer threading her way through a maze of innumerable islets, in many places by tortuous channels, bordered on either side by lofty mountains steeply sloping from the water's edge to the snow-field peak and glacier. The scenery, though grand, and in places awesome, is by no means monotonous, and the charm of the blue water and the blue sky, framing a continuous succession of pictures of timber-clad slopes, mountain torrents, precipices, and glaciers is a never-ending one.

All the way up the coast is deeply indented with a succession of inlets or arms of the sea, running up to sixty and seventy miles into the main mountain range of the coast.

Similar conditions obtain on the West coast of Vancouver Island. Although the circuit of the Island is approximately only 610 statute miles, the coast line, measured by all its sinuosities and around the minor islands, is 7,000 miles, of which 5-7ths are on the West coast.

On the West coast of Vancouver Island, however, the journey from the entrance of one inlet to another is in water exposed to the full force of the Pacific, whereas, on the main coast of British Columbia, protection is afforded by Vancouver Island itself and other groups of big and little islands, practically all the way

from the United States boundary line to Alaska. The number of islands comprised in this inland sea runs into the thousands, and the man with a penchant for privacy, or the ambition to emulate Menier, can take his choice of a dominion of a few acres to a few hundreds, where, by purchasing the whole domain he can be monarch of all he surveys with none to dispute his right.

The gasoline age has made it more possible and convenient for those who have elected to make their permanent or their Summer homes on an island, and many beautiful places have been made within easy reach by motor-boat of the big coast cities. Many of the islands, though apparently rock and timbered, when viewed from the water, have natural meadow land in their interior, and one of these makes an ideal game preserve for the man who likes a bit of good shooting, and wants to be able to preserve it for the use of himself and his friends, a somewhat difficult matter nowadays in the thickly settled districts of the mainland.

For a man who is a lover of Nature in her wilder moods, nothing could be more fascinating and enjoyable in the nature of an outing than to take a trip of a week or two up one of the numerous inlets which wind for miles through the mountains in from the straits.

To adequately describe the wealth of animal and fish-life that these inland waters afford seems hopeless. Sailing or rowing leisurely between the shores, the Nature-pictures vary with the seasons but are always full of

life. In the Spring, as the sun begins to make his strength felt, the blue-grouse can be heard everywhere on either side, their low, ventriloquial note carrying far across the water; the white-headed sea-eagle calls attention to his presence by screaming overhead, and, as we look up, we see his mate busy at the side of their nest built in the top-most fork of some dead forest giant. Approaching nearer to the shore we can hear a willow-grouse drumming on a fallen log in some thicket, and see a coon searching the water-edge for his meal of clams or mussels, or a mink scurrying post-haste among the rocks intent only on his own business and quite oblivious of our near approach.

At any time of year, by rowing slowly along the shore, you are almost sure to see some deer right at the water's edge, particularly in the early morning or in the evening, or when the tide is low, and they come to nibble at the sea-weed for the salt. Then they seem to have no fear at all of a man in a boat, and will stand and watch him until he comes quite close to shore. Occasionally also a black bear will be seen roaming near the shore.

As you are rowing or sailing between the mountain sides of the inlet scan the heights where the rocky bluffs appear to view, and you will often be able, if your eyes are good, to make out some white specks on the steep slopes or edges of the precipices; watch them well and you will presently see one move, and then you will be sure that what you are looking at are not patches of snow or white rocks

but members of the family of Rocky Mountain goat, that animal so interesting to naturalists, which keeps its white coat all the year round, and is a sort of connecting link between the goats and antelopes. These animals are common enough on the mountains of the coast, and easily obtained by those who have the muscles and energy to climb to the steep and rocky heights, where they are as much at home as if on level ground; ungainly and heavy in appearance, they can run with ease where no man can follow them.

As for the sportsman, truly a wealth is here for any man who is content with all but the biggest and shyest of our game. Trout and salmon, and cod, and, for change of food, clams for the digging on the beaches, and crabs in the bays; grouse in plenty in the hills, deer to be shot easiest of any way from the boat by rowing slowly along the shore, bear in the swamps and berry-patches in the Spring-time and along the creek-beds in the Autumn, pawing out the salmon that literally fill the creeks; goats in the hills, high up in the Summer, but coming lower as the snow descends the mountain sides, and sometimes even to be shot at the water-edge in early morning where presumably they too come for salt. In the Winter the wealth of fish and game is augmented by the advent of myriads of waterfowl of many species, mallards and widgeon, teal and pintail at the river-mouths and on the grassy patches near the beach; geese too in places, though these latter are usually rather hard to get through their great wariness, but all the higher prized for that by the enthusiastic sportsman. What more can the ordinary lover of outdoor life desire?

Whether his hobby be shooting or fishing, canoeing, sailing, or motor-boating, photography, sketching, or nature-study, it can be indulged in in the inland sea of British Columbia to his heart's content, free from mosquitoes, snakes, or other pests, and without the discomforts and hardships inseparable from land travel in the inland wilds and mountains.

King George as a Model Landlord

KING GEORGE, like his father, King Edward, has always been a keen agriculturist. The Royal farms are models of what can be done by a practical application of science to agriculture, combined with skill, energy and business ability.

But the King as a farmer sets a high standard in another direction. The treatment of labor on the Royal farms is such as to show that his Majesty realizes that it is the duty of agriculture to secure a living wage and fair conditions of life for the laborers upon whom its success depends in the last resort. An industry which is founded upon ill-paid and overworked labor can neither be successful nor desirable.

For a long time past the treatment of the laborers on the Royal farms has been in advance of that which their fellows receive elsewhere in the country. But King George has gone further. With the unerring instinct and tact which has always enabled his illustrious family to do the right thing at the right time his Majesty has put himself at the head of the movement which is now going on—irrespective of party—to improve the condition of the agricultural laborer. Since the beginning of the present year all the men employed on the Royal farms have enjoyed the advantages of:

A minimum wage of 16s. a week.

A Saturday half-holiday.

Continuity of employment.

Security of tenure in their cottages.

Not only has the King secured this boon for his own workers, but he has taken steps to secure it for the men employed by all the tenants on his estate in Norfolk.

COMFORT AND WELL-BEING

The outward appearance of this part of Norfolk reveals unmistakably what may be done to revivify the countryside by a wise administration of a great estate and a sympathy

etic treatment of the people living upon it. The prevailing note is comfort and well-being on every hand. Everybody is well dressed. The children are rosy and healthy—sturdy little fellows.

And the houses. Pretty little villas, dotted about singly or in pairs, each with its half-acre or so of garden ground, full of giant cabbages and carefully tended fruit trees. And for these a rent of 1s. or 1s. 6d. a week is demanded. "Back to the land," indeed. Many a struggling professional man in London, paying his pound a week for a suburban villa, is worse housed.

In counting up the gains which accrue to a Norfolk laborer whose happy lot is cast in this corner of the world, we must not forget that the bare recital of wages paid does not include all the advantages they get. The minimum has now been raised to 16s. a week. But that is only paid to a few of the youngest and least skilled. Wages go up to a pound and 22s. for the horse and cattle men.

With this there is £8 paid during the harvest month. No time is lost through wet days. And when the time comes when a man is past work there is a snug little pension for him for so long as he lives.

NO PUBLIC HOUSES

Then as to the general amenities of village life, there is everything that can be desired. There is a first rate water supply. The schools built by King Edward are models of what village schools should be. And there is not a single public-house on the whole estate. A much better plan has been initiated. In every centre there is a village club, membership of which costs a penny a week. There the villagers get their papers, their library, their games, and good, wholesome beer. This system works admirably, and leaves the ordinary village inn miles behind.

As has been said before, King George feels

that he cannot divest himself of responsibility for the conditions of the laborers on those parts of his estates which are let to tenant farmers. A few days ago a meeting of these tenants was called, to which his Majesty's wishes were conveyed. The tenants were asked to give their men an increase of wages, and also the Saturday half-holiday. It is understood that they will be relieved of part of the cost of this by a readjustment of their rents. Such a step is bound to have an effect throughout the country, where wages have been none too high in the past—13s. and 14s. a week being now the average sum.

Another thing leaps to the eye when you are wandering over these beautiful heaths. There is an indefinable feeling of freedom and independence among the men with whom you talk, which differs enormously from the tone of most great estates, however paternally they are managed. Here, indeed, you are among free men. Everybody votes as he likes and prays where he likes, secure from all outside pressure, however benevolently meant.

CAN IT BE MADE TO PAY?

Now, there comes the question which the agricultural economist will put—will it pay to run agriculture on these lines of generous treatment to the laborer? This question was put to one who has proved his ability as an agriculturist, and is entitled to speak with authority.

His answer was: When the tenants on the Sandringham estates came to the meeting to hear the King's wishes as to the conditions and hours of labor on their farms, most of them came in their own motor cars. "Did this," he asked, "indicate that farming was in such a poor way that it could not afford a proper living wage for those who did the work?"

Again, he pointed out that, whenever a farm was to be let, there were twenty people after it. Here is another straw which shows which way the wind is blowing. A demand

for farms does not indicate any failure to make profits.

Our Royal family have done many things to endear them to their people. Perhaps their greatest claim to fame has been their sympathy for the poor. Queen Alexandra has shown it in a thousand ways, and her Royal son is carrying on the good work. A well-fed, well-housed, well-educated and thriving peasantry is a tower of strength to a nation. In this corner of Norfolk King George has lit such a candle as shall never be put out.

The younger members of the family have been complaining that he could not get his wife to mend his clothes.

"I asked her to sew a button on this vest last night and she hasn't touched it," he said. At this the older man assumed the air of a patriarch.

"Never ask a woman to mend anything," he said. "You haven't been married very long and I think I can give you some serviceable suggestions. When I want a shirt mended I take it to my wife and flourish it around a little and say: 'Where's that rag-bag?'"

"What do you want of the rag-bag?" asks the wife. Her suspicions are aroused at once.

"I want to throw this shirt away. It's worn out," I say, with a few more flourishes.

"Let me see that shirt," my wife says, then, "Now, John, hand it to me at once."

"Of course, I pass it over and she examines it."

"Why, it only needs—"; and then she mends it."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Signor Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph which bears his name, has made an estimate that wireless telegraphy upon ocean steamers has saved the lives of over three thousand people. For this alone, Marconi deserves the thanks of the world.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON ON POLAR EXPLORATION

Yonder, the long horizon lies
And there, by night and day,
The old ships drag to port again;
And the young ships sail away;
And come I may, but go I must,
And if men ask me why,
You can lay the blame on the sun and stars,
And the white road and the sky.

I have often been asked what can one see in the inhospitable regions of the Antarctic? And confronted with a bald question such as that, it is hard to give an answer, writes Sir Ernest Shackleton in The London Daily Mail. He goes on: The fascination of exploration begins from the moment that one first starts organizing, and the little details have a charm all of their own. But every one longs for the moment to come when the last outpost of civilization has been left behind and all the land in front lies new.

It is the main idea of the expedition, the dash across the Antarctic continent from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea, that will, from all I have heard, chiefly catch the public imagination, and it is that feature that makes the greatest appeal to us. I know that the journey will be arduous and long, and herein lies a great part of its charm. To be one of the few marching day after day, to see suddenly revealed, for the first time to the eye of mortal man, the summits of unknown mountain ranges whose stern peaks dare the sky; to feel as each day goes past that one is making the first journey across a great unexplored continent, that is a reward we hope to win and enjoy long before we come home again. The world is narrowing down and there are few places left where the pioneer may trace out new paths, open up new skies . . . and widen the bounds of human knowledge. For those who will form the "sea-to-sea" party, already they are all dreaming of it and begging to be of the little band, it is enough to say this: It will be the greatest day of their lives when, like the Greeks of old, having crossed the continent, they cry, "The sea! The sea!"

A stern old preacher had issued to his people a command against dancing, believing it to be a device of the devil.

A few of the young people disobeyed and attended a dance given at a neighboring town. Finally it reached the ears of the preacher, and, meeting one of the culprits on the street one morning, said in a stern voice:

"Good morning, child of the devil!"

"Good morning, father!" smilingly answered the pretty miss.—National Monthly.

Grand as nature is, it only typifies something grander in man; unconscious heights and breadths and depths within him.—Lucy Larcom.

Sublimity always is simple,
Both in sermon and song.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

Detaching Boats at Sea

AN old sailor calls attention to the fact that in all discussions on the subject of safety at sea, boats and davits receive attention, although the essential matter of freeing boats from the tackles by which they are lowered is often overlooked. He adds:

"Handling boats at sea is attended with the greatest difficulty and danger, and is accomplished only by coolness and training of those performing the work. The least they have to do successfully to get the boat away from the side, when lowered to the water, the better. Therefore, devices for detaching boats should be reliably automatic, and release only when the boat is waterborne, and not so constructed as to require some one to pull a lever, lanyard or throw off a latch, or do something at a critical time to free the boat from the tackles. A device of this kind that requires some one to do a particular thing at the right time is not so reliable as one that requires no one to operate it, for the reason that boats are always crowded, and the man whose duty it is to operate the detaching gear is liable to be interfered with. Moreover, devices that can be pulled off or detached before the boat is waterborne are liable to be detached inopportunely, or at an improper distance from the water, thus landing the boat heavy end on or side down. It is impossible at a time of excitement to trim a boat when loading so that she will land on an even keel when dropped from a distance to the water. Instances where boats have been detached by someone tripping over the lanyard, while getting into the boat, or throwing the lever or latch at an improper time, have been numerous. Another essential factor to be taken into consideration is the hooking on of the boat. This is most important, as boats are often used for other purposes than abandoning ships, such as making rescues. Delay, caused by not being able to hook on quickly, may smash the boat alongside and endanger the men."

The accounts of recent disasters will confirm many of the statements made herein. In the loss of the Titanic, as described by Lawrence Beasley, a Cambridge University man, who was a passenger, a vivid picture is given of lowering and freeing boat No. 13, in which he left the ship's side. The boat was lowered with fifty or sixty people on board, and to quote from Mr. Beasley, after reaching the water with boat No. 14 coming down so close to the occupants of boat No. 13 that they could reach up and touch the bottom of the boat No. 14 above them. "We had no officer aboard, nor petty officer or member of the crew to take charge. So the stoker shouted: 'Some one find the pin which releases the boat from the rope, and pull it up.' No one knew where it was. We felt as well as we could on the floor and sides, but found nothing, and it was hard

to move among so many people. We had sixty or seventy on board." Boat No. 14 was still being lowered, when he says "the next drop would have brought her on our heads, but just before she dropped another stoker sprang to the ropes with his knife. One, I heard him say, two, as his knife cut through the pulley rope, and the next moment the exhaust stream had carried us clear, while boat No. 14 dropped into the water."

Imagine what would have been the fate of those in the boat with Mr. Beasley had there been a sea on and the stoker with no knife. Had this boat been fitted with an automatic releasing device, properly constructed, she would have gone clear of her tackles when she reached the water. In more recent accounts in the daily papers of an attempt to rescue the people from the oil steamer Oklahoma, one of the rescuing steamers failed to get two boats away for the reason; in one of the boats some one neglected to throw back the tiny lever, spilling the men in the boat into the water, and in the other boat one man had his fingers cut off in attempting to operate the detaching gear.

Many instances of this kind have appeared in the press from year to year, and can be related by "men who go down to the sea in ships." Therefore, men who perform such perilous work should be provided with the best appliances for the purpose, and the selection of them should be considered the major rather than the minor part of the equipment of a boat. There are times when it would be impossible to safely launch a boat with the best automatic devices, but how much more difficult would it be at that time to perform the same work with devices that are complicated in construction, and require some one to operate them at a critical time when all is confusion and excitement.—N. Y. Nautical Gazette.

The following exchange of courtesy was recently chronicled in a German paper's advertisements:

"The gentleman who found a brown purse, containing a sum of money, in the Blumenstrasse, is requested to forward it to the address of the loser, as he is recognized."

A couple of days later appeared the response, which, although courteous, had an elusive air, to say the least:

"The recognized gentleman who picked up a brown purse in the Blumenstrasse requests the loser to call at his house at a convenient day."—Everybody's Magazine.

A colored gentleman, on trial for his life in a remote Tennessee town, was asked by the judge if he had anything to say, whereupon he replied:

"All I has to say is this, Judge: If you hangs me, you hangs the best bass singer in Tennessee."—Everybody's Magazine.

MAETERLINCK'S VIEWS OF SPRING

I have seen the manner in which Spring stores up sunshine, leaves and flowers and makes ready, long beforehand, to invade the North. I have followed it, these past few days, on the banks of the Borigo, from the torrent of Carrei to the Val de Gorbio, in those little rustic towns, Ventimiglia, Tende, Sospel; in those curious villages, perched upon rocks, Sant' Agnese, Castellar, Castillon, in that adorable and already quite Italian country which surrounds Mentone. You go through a few streets quickened with the cosmopolitan . . . life of the Riviera, and behold, at two steps from the crowd you find the admirable silence of the trees, all the goodly Virgilian realities of sunk roads, of clear springs, of shady pools that sleep on the mountain slopes. . . . You climb a path between two stone walls heightened by violets and crowned with the strange brown crows of the arisum, with its leaves of so deep a green that one might believe them created to symbolize the coolness of the well; and the amphitheatre of a valley opens like a moist and splendid flower. Through the blue veil of the giant olive trees that cover the horizon with a transparent curtain of scintillating pearls, gleams the discreet and harmonious brilliancy of all that men imagine in their dreams and paint upon scenes that are thought unreal and unrealizable, when they wish to define the ideal gladness of an . . . hour.

RIGHT LOVE OF NATURE

Instead of supposing the love of nature necessarily connected with the faithfulness of the age, I believe it is connected properly with the benevolence and liberty of the age; that it is precisely the most healthy element which distinctly belongs to us; and that out of it, cultivated no longer in levity or ignorance, but in earnestness and as a duty, results will spring of an importance at present inconceivable; and lights arise, which, for the first time in man's history, will reveal to him the true nature of his life, the true field for his energies, and the true relations between him and his Maker.—Ruskin.

An amusing story is told by an English vicar. A doctor instructed the wife of one of his patients under the Insurance Act to take her husband's temperature. When the doctor next called the woman said she had placed the barometer upon her husband's chest, and it had gone up to "Very dry." She added: "I then gave him a pint of beer, and he has gone to work."

An autograph letter of Mary Queen of Scots, was sold for \$1,500 Wednesday last at a sale of autographs and historical documents in London.

Switzerland shares with Scotland the distinction of being the best educated country in the world.

LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART

A Day to Remember

MARCH 9-11, 1858—ADVANCE ON LUCKNOW

The operations of the two subsequent days were entirely confined to the artillery, which kept up a dreadful fire on the Martiniere College, and breached one of its angles. This edifice was an institution for the education of half-caste children, and was founded by Claude Martin, who came out to India as a private soldier, and rose to the rank of Major-General. About dawn on the 9th, Sir James Outram advanced along the Fyzabad road, and overcoming all resistance, by mid-day took possession of the Badshahbagh, or king's great garden, from whence his fire enfiladed the whole line of entrenchments formed by the rebels at the canal, and thus turned their entire position.

Sir Colin Campbell then ordered the Naval Brigade to turn their guns on the buildings inside the enclosure, from the windows of which, amid clouds of smoke, the enemy's riflemen maintained a pestilent fire, and it was on this occasion that "Sir William Peel," while encouraging and directing his tars, was shot through the thigh.

The rebels fought with utter desperation—as men fighting for their lives and without hope of mercy or escape, and remained steady in their trenches, notwithstanding a terrible fire from six mortars and ten battery guns and howitzers, so Sir Colin resolved to resort to the bayonet, but the shock of steel they dared not encounter.

"As the stern and unbending line of Highlanders and Sikhs came stalking on in grim silence, the sepoys fired a few hurried shots and fled from their works. A few minutes later the Martiniere was won, and with it fell the Secunderabagh, Banks House, and the Residency."

The Secunderabagh was a high-walled enclosure about 120 yards square, loop-holed on every side. In vain the great guns of the Naval Brigade had thundered against its walls. The noise was deafening. The ardor of the troops could no longer be restrained. Two companies of Highlanders had reached a platform, and rushed forward till stopped by the dead wall. "Tear off the tiles, in at the roof, Highlanders!" cried Sir Colin. They needed no second order. "In a moment the plumed bonnets and tartan kilts vanished through the tiles and bamboos, and the Secunderabagh was taken!"

The 10th proved a day of deadly work for the infantry, and the artillery still battered and pounded away from every available point; while the cavalry, under Hope Grant, swept all the adjacent country; but the 11th was the great day of action.

The Sutherland Highlanders stormed the Begum's palace, hurling out the defenders with the avenging bayonets, while, at the same time, their countryman, Outram, was seizing the iron bridge over the Soomtee, and cutting up the flying enemy in vigorous style; and Jung Bahadur arriving in person, was received, among the dreadful hurly-burly of the attack and defence, with much ceremony, by Sir Colin Campbell. The conversation of the two generals, says a narrator, did not appear to be particularly animated, as Sir Colin's mind was pre-occupied by the details of the attack on the Begum-ke-Mahal.

Amid the arrangement of these, a tall figure blackened and begrimed by dust, flushed with excitement, and sword in hand, came rushing up. This was the Adjutant-General, Captain Hope Johnstone, who came to announce that it was already in possession of our troops. These glad tidings ended all further ceremony, and Jung Bahadur and grim old Colin Campbell shook hands with the cordiality of soldiers.—James Grant.

Books of the Week

"Here are Ladies," James Stephens,

Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.

Under this caption Mr. Stephens introduces us to a procession of ladies, all of them of a more or less distinct personality, and each one of them having her particular setting and environment. Each short chapter of the book is complete in itself, and contains a lot of delightfully whimsical philosophy, which, even though we may not agree with all of it, we can at least laugh over. "Nothing is true forever," writes Mr. Stephens. "A man and a fact will become equally decrepit and will tumble in the same ditch, for truth is as mortal as man, and both are outlived by the tortoise and the crow." "To say that two is company and three is a crowd is to make a very temporary statement. After a short time, satiety or use or wont has crept sunderingly between the two, and, if they are any company at all, they are had company, who pray discreetly but passionately for the crowd that is censured by the proverb." "If there had not been a serpent in the Garden of Eden it is likely

that the bored inhabitants of Paradise would have been forced to import one from the outside world merely to relax the tedium of a too-sustained diet. There ought to be a law that when a man and a woman have been married for a year they should be forcibly separated for another year. In the meantime, as our law-givers have no sense, we will continue to invoke the serpent." "The quality of permanency in a transient world is terrifying. A permanent husband is a bore, and we do not know what to do with him. He cannot be put on a shelf. He cannot be hung on a nail. He will not go out of the house. There is no escape from him, and he is always the same. A smile of a certain dimension, moustaches of this inevitable measurement, hands that waggled and fopped like those of an automata—these are his. He eats this way and he drinks that way, and he will continue to do so until he stiffens into his ultimate quietude. He snores on this note, he laughs on that, dissonant, unescapable, unchanging. This is the way he walks, and he does not know how to run. A predictable beast indeed. He is known inside and out, catalogued, ticketed, and he cannot be packed away."

"Ladies" have very little to do with the latter part of Mr. Stephens' book, which is given over to a certain old gentleman's views of life. There is a laugh in every page, and, on the whole, "Here are Ladies" is a book to be thankful for.

"The Crescent Moon," Rabindranath Tagore, Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.

Who has not heard of this sweet singer of Indian songs? If there be any so unfortunate let him be quick to remedy the state of things, for no writer of today, or of many days past, has evolved a saner, lovelier philosophy, and put it into a simpler or more musical form, than has this poet-sage of India. This present book should be in the hands of every mother in the land, for to the hearts of mothers specially does it make its appeal, and children love to listen to the little songs, which have the lilt of lullabies and the tone-color of the fairest flowers.

BABY'S WAY

If baby only wanted to he could fly up to Heaven this moment.

It is not for nothing that he does not leave us. He loves to rest his head on mother's bosom, and cannot ever bear to lose sight of her.

Baby knows all manner of wise words, though few on earth can understand their meaning. It is not for nothing that he never wants to speak. The one thing he wants is to learn mother's words from mother's lips. That is why he looks so innocent.

Baby had a heap of gold and pearls, yet he came like a beggar on to this earth.

It is not for nothing that he came in such a disguise. This dear little naked mendicant pretends to be utterly helpless that he may beg for mother's wealth of love.

Baby was so free from every tie in the land of the tiny crescent moon. It was not for nothing that he gave up his freedom. He knows that there is room for endless joy in mother's little corner of a heart, and it is sweeter far than liberty to be caught and pressed in her dear arms.

Baby never knew how to cry. He dwelt in the land of perfect bliss. It is not for nothing he has chosen to shed tears. Though with the smile of his dear face he draws mother's yearning heart to him, yet his little cries over tiny troubles weave the double bond of pity and of love.

THE UNHEEDED PAGEANT

Ah! who was it colored that little frock, my child, and covered your sweet limbs with that little red tunic? You have come out in the morning to play in the courtyard, tottering and tumbling as you run. But who was it colored that little frock, my child?

What is it makes you laugh, my little life-bud? Mother smiles at you standing on the threshold. She clasps her hands and her bracelets jingle, and you dance with your bamboo stick in your hand like a little sheep-herder. But what is it makes you laugh, my little life-bud?

O beggar, what do you beg for, clinging to your mother's neck with both your hands? O greedy heart, shall I pluck the world like a fruit from the sky and place it in your little rosy palm? O beggar, what are you begging for?

The wind carries away in glee the tinkling of your anklet bells. The sun smiles and watches your toilet. The sky watches over you when you sleep in your mother's arms, and the morning comes uptide to the bed and kisses your eyes. The wind carries away in glee the tinkling of your anklet bells.

The fairy mistress of dreams is coming toward you, flying through the twilight sky. The world-mother keeps her seat by you in your mother's heart. He who plays his music to the stars is standing at your window with his flute. And the fairy mistress of dreams is coming toward you, flying through the twilight sky.

In reading these verses of Rabindranath Tagore's one must remember that they are a

translation. The original, it is said, are incomparably lovelier, in the translation of course the rhyme is lost.

With the Philosophers

CRITOLAUS

We still loudly profess Christianity, but do we practise it?

Where is the man in London who loves his neighbor as himself? Where is the millionaire who will obey Christ's injunction, "Go, sell all thou hast and give it to the poor?" "Self-made millionaires we have, it is true, who give away yearly vast sums of money—a trifling proportion of what they have amassed by plundering the public—by way of advertising themselves as philanthropists and without depleting their bank-balances so far as there is any need of denying themselves the last luxury invented. In this class of charity there is no virtue, the widow's mite is of more avail.

There is infinitely more virtue in those acts of private, secret, unorganized charity which proceed direct from the heart, relieving individual cases of distress, and costing the giver some real deprivation, than in the endless, loudly-advertised giving which is a favorite form of conscience salve with some of our too-successful millionaires. We are warned against "Indiscriminate Charity" today, because of the numbers of the impostor class. But what has caused this class? The restraint of true charity, and precisely those influences—peculiar to this age of progress and enlightenment—which have produced the hustling, self-made millionaires, which makes it harder every day for honest men to live, and which result from the decay of reverence and the decay of the fear of God.

The intimate acquaintance with the wonders of Nature, of Creation, so greatly assisted by scientific research, is one of the most powerful antidotes to the decay of reverence and of the fear of God that can be conceived, but in over-crowded and metropolitanized England it is becoming more difficult every year to attain this. That is one of my reasons for living here in the heart of the African wilderness.

The aid of Science in discovering and deciphering the lessons of Creation, while so powerfully contributing to true religious feeling, is of vast service to mankind in the detection and denunciation of error, superstition, bigotry, and those clouds of mystery and obscurity with which churchmen of all times and all churches, who have preferred their own particular church to the welfare of mankind, have loved to invest simple truth, with the object of obtaining converts by appealing to the vulgar craving of the marvellous or miraculous.

Did not Christ Himself say, "An evil and adulterous generation seeketh after signs and wonders?" To my mind the whole family of man-invented miracles appears stupid and insignificant compared with the growth of my sun-flowers now in their full glory.

Stories of the Operas

HERODIAS

In front of the palace just before the dawn, a number of Jews with their caravan await the King's appearance to present to him the gifts which they have brought. Phanuel, the King's counsellor, aroused by the noise of their disputing, comes to quiet them, and, shortly after, Salome, who is ignorant that she is the daughter of Herodias, appears, seeking for her parents. She talks with Phanuel and asks him if he knows the whereabouts of John the Prophet, who she dearly loves. Phanuel, who knows her family history and deeply sympathizes with her, comforts her, and she goes away to find John.

Herod comes, the Jews present their gifts, but the King is impatient; he is looking for Salome, for he has seen her dance and has become captivated by her charms. While he is singing of his passion for her, Herodias appears in a state of great excitement, declaring that she has been accosted by one whom she terms "the impious prophet," and that he has called her "Jezebel." She demands that for his insults he be executed; but Herod, who respects and fears John, refuses her. Then comes John, full of wrath; he denounces them, both, and so affrights them that he leaves the King and Queen in despair. They leave him, and when they have gone, Salome enters and goes to John, telling him of her love and begging for a sign that he returns her passion. He tells her that the only love he can give her is a spiritual one, and he exhorts her to follow his teaching and ask for forgiveness for her sins.

Herod's passion for Salome will give him no rest. He seeks diversion; slaves dance before him and sing, and one of them gives him a sleeping potion, telling him that when he dreams he will see the face of the one he loves. While he is sleeping Phanuel enters and arouses the King, telling him that he is neglecting his duties for the sake of this fancied love.

Messengers come bringing good tidings, and Herodias enters and announces that the Procurator Vitellius has arrived.

Herodias asks Phanuel to read her horoscope; he tells her that she is a mother and that her star is outshone by the star of Salome. Herodias asks him to reveal her daughter to her, and Phanuel points to Salome, but Herodias repudiates her.

A little later Salome is brought into the temple in a fainting condition, for she has heard that in obedience to Herodias' orders John has been cast into prison. Herod comes to her pleading his love; she spurns him, and declares that she loves no one but John, and begs that the King will spare the prophet's life. Herod is angry and declares he will have her imprisoned also.

At the hour of worship all flock to the Temple. The fathers demand the death of John. He is brought before them, but Herod refuses to condemn him until Salome declares that she shall share his fate whatever it may be, and then the King, full of wrath, condemns them both to die.

Then John is in his prison cell preparing for death, and praying for strength that he may not waver in his refusal to listen to Salome. The girl appears before him. John takes this for a sign from Heaven and confesses that he loves her. Servants arrive and carry John to his execution and Salome to Herod.

In the palace there is a great celebration going on, music, dancing and feasting. Salome is brought before Herod. She begs permission to die with John, and turns to Herodias, explaining that when her own mother had abandoned her, the good prophet took care of her. Bitterly she denounces her unnatural parent, all unconscious that her mother sits before her. Herodias, who has been inclined to help her, hardens her heart.

The executioner appears and raises the cry: "The prophet is dead!" Salome curses Herodias, who faints crying aloud that she is Salome's mother. Salome stabs herself.

The Faith of the Nations

Praise the Lord all ye nations. Praise Him all ye people.

For His merciful kindness is great toward us and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

THE NEW TESTAMENT—ST. MATTHEW VIII.

And when He was entered into a ship, His disciples followed Him.

And behold there arose a great tempest in the sea, in so much that the ship was covered with the waves, but He was asleep.

And His disciples came to Him and awoke Him saying, Lord save us; we perish.

And He said unto them, Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Then He arose and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm.

And the men marvelled saying, What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey Him?

FROM THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA

There is truth in the stone for the stone is here; and no power in the world, no God, no man, no demon can destroy its existence. But the stone has no consciousness.

There is truth in the plant and its life can expand; the plant grows and blossoms and bears fruit. Its beauty is marvellous, but it has no consciousness.

There is truth in the animal, it moves about and perceives its surroundings; it distinguishes and learns to choose. There is consciousness but not yet the consciousness of truth. It is a consciousness of self only.

The consciousness of self dims the eyes of the mind and hides the truth.

It is the origin of error, it is the source of illusion, it is the germ of life.

FROM THE TALMUD

He who is proud in heart is as sinful as the idolator.

He who is proud shall be humbled. The prayers of a proud-hearted man are never heard.

FROM THE KORAN

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

No vision taketh in Him (God), but He taketh in all vision; and He is the subtle, the All-informed.

Now have proofs that may be seen come to you from your Lord; whoso seeth them the advantage will be his own; and whoso is blind to them his own will be the loss; I am not made a keeper over you.

Follow thou that which hath been revealed to thee by the Lord; there is no God but He, and withdraw from those who join other gods with Him.

An Hour With the Editor

Tales of Ancient Civilization

THE STORY OF MEXICO (Continued)

Let us look for a little while today at the picture of the domestic life of the Aztecs, and learn something of their attitude in the home, and of their social intercourse. Women, among the early Mexicans were distinctly honored, and treated with a reverence found among none of the Asiatic peoples, among whom, even today, women have comparatively little freedom. In the first place, the obligations of the marriage vow were fully recognized, and the marriage itself a religious ceremony. The women of a household were treated with the greatest respect and consideration, and, among the wealthier classes, not permitted to work, unless it was at spinning or embroidery, or some such light occupation. They had maidens and slaves to wait upon them, and to assist in the care of the children; and they took their part in all social functions with their husbands.

The women of those days were described by the Spaniards as very pretty, small-featured, of an olive complexion, with a profusion of dark hair, which they dressed with flowers, or, in the case of the rich, with chains of precious stones. Their garments were of cotton, brilliantly dyed, or of a cloth made from interweaving the cotton with the delicate hair of rabbits and other animals, but the most gorgeous garments were composed of the plumage, or feather-work. "With this they could produce all the effect of a beautiful mosaic. The gorgeous plumage of the tropical birds, especially of the parrot tribe, afforded every variety of color; and the fine down of the humming bird, which revelled in swarms among the honeysuckle bowers of Mexico, supplied them with soft aerial tints that gave an exquisite finish to the picture. The feathers pasted on a fine cotton web, were wrought into dresses for the wealthy, hangings for apartments, and ornaments for the temples." The Spaniards were in rapture over this wonderful feather work. "Never did I behold anything so exquisite," wrote Count Carl, "for brilliancy and nice gradation of color, and for beauty of design. No European artist could have made such a thing."

Very ceremonious was the Mexican's manner toward one another on the occasion of any anniversary or festivity. Upon the birth of a child, the friends of the parents assembled with presents of all kinds, and upon the child's baptism there was feasting and more gifts; for we have learned that the Mexicans had a rite similar to our own baptism, when the priest touched the breast and forehead of the infant with water previously consecrated. A marriage was the occasion of much celebration, and, in the event of a bereavement, the tenderest sympathy was always extended, and again gifts were the tokens of the feelings of the friend, though these gifts usually took the form of flowers.

Children were rather severely disciplined, particularly in the schools, though when the Aztec maiden reached womanhood, she was accorded the same respect given her mother, and took a responsible position in the household. Her mother instructed her in all homely accomplishments that she should make a good wife and mother, and inculcated the value of a never-failing modesty as the greatest ornament of a woman.

Polygamy was permitted, though not practised much except among the wealthy, and we find among the teachings of the moralists that "God ordained one man for one woman." So it would seem that the practice was not accorded religious sanction.

We will quote from Prescott, who describes their social festivities and entertainments as follows:

"These were often conducted on a large scale, both as regards the number of guests and the costliness of preparation. Numerous attendants of both sexes, waited at the banquet. The halls were scented with perfumes and the courts strewn with odoriferous herbs and flowers, which were distributed in profusion among the guests as they arrived. Cotton napkins and ewers of water were placed before them as they took their seats at the board; for the venerable ceremony of ablution, before and after eating was punctiliously observed by the Aztecs. Tobacco was then offered to the company in pipes, mixed with aromatic substances, or in the form of cigars inserted in tubes of tortoise shell or silver. They compressed the nostrils with the fingers while they inhaled the smoke, which they sometimes swallowed." Whether the women who sat apart from the men at table were allowed the indulgence of the fragrant weed, as in modern Mexico, is not told us.

The table was well provided with substantial meats, especially game, among which the most conspicuous was the turkey, erroneously supposed, as its name imports, to have come from the East. These more solid dishes were flanked by others, of vegetables and

fruits, of every delicious variety found on the North American continent. The different viands were prepared in various ways, with delicate sauces and seasoning, of which the Mexicans were very fond. Their palate was still further regaled by confections and pastry, for which their maize flour and sugar supplied ample materials. One other dish of a disgusting nature was sometimes added to the feast, especially when the celebration partook of a religious nature. On such occasions a slave was sacrificed, and his flesh, elaborately dressed, formed one of the chief ornaments of the banquet. The meats were kept warm by chafing dishes. The table was ornamented with vases of silver and sometimes gold. The drinking cups and spoons were of the same costly material, and likewise of tortoise shell. The favorite beverage was the chocolate, flavored with vanilla and different spices. They also drank of the fermented juice of the maguey, and, toward the end of the entertainment, it was not unusual for the older guests to become intoxicated, though temperance was expected on the part of young people, and lack of it severely punished. Dancing and music followed the feasting, and the entertainment was brought to a close by the distribution of rich dresses and ornaments among the guests."

(To be Continued)

Russia

(Continued)

Bati, or as some writers call him, Batui, built himself a capital on the lower Volga, and set up a great Mongol Empire, extending from the Ural Mountains to the Danube. He was practically independent, although he acknowledged the Great Khan, whose capital was on the Amur, as his suzerain. The latter made claim to universal dominion. To an ambassador from St. Louis of France, he said: "Let your master acknowledge me as his superior lord, and I will give peace to the world." When we think of the Mongols of today, it seems hardly possible that their rulers five hundred years ago cherished such ambitions and exercised such imperial powers. It makes us wonder what part this race may hereafter play in the history of mankind.

Bati called his empire The Golden Horde, and he reduced all Russia, except Novgorod, to his sway, and even that republic after a time became subject to him. While he was a great soldier and horribly cruel in war, in peace he was a statesman of no small ability, and his course towards the Russian princes indicates that, if he had been taken at his word when he said his entry into the country was peaceful, the awful massacres that followed his victories might never have occurred. While he exacted tribute from the several princes, and even at one time insisted upon a Russian force being placed at his disposal to assist him in his wars, he appears, on the whole, to have interfered very little in the affairs of the conquered principalities. One Russian writer goes so far as to say that the Mongol sway produced no effect whatever upon the Russian people, but another, probably more truthfully, remarks that there are evils in the state, the origin of which can be traced to these times.

Iaroslav was prince of Souzdal, when all Russia, except Novgorod, fell under the sway of Bati. The principality of Souzdal was in an awful condition. The towns and villages were destroyed; the roads were covered with unburied corpses, and the survivors of the invasion had taken refuge in the dense forests. Iaroslav set to work to restore the country, and Bati interposed no objections, only directing Iaroslav to do homage at Sarai, the capital of the Golden Horde. On his arrival there the prince was received with every mark of distinction, and his title was confirmed by the proud Mongol leader, who, nevertheless, invited Iaroslav to visit the Grand Khan. Such an invitation was equivalent to a command, and the Russian prince set out on his long journey across Asia. He was received with splendor, but was compelled to kneel before the Khan and answer to certain charges that had been made against him by a Russian boyard. This he did so successfully that his title received fresh confirmation, and he started out on his homeward journey well pleased with the result of his mission. The journey proved too much for him, and he died of exhaustion in the midst of the Asiatic desert. His companions carried his body to Vladimir, his capital on the Volga, where it was buried. He left two sons, Andrew, whom Bati confirmed in his claim to the principality of Souzdal, and Alexander, who was chosen prince of Novgorod, with Bati's full approval.

Alexander was a man of much ability. Under his rule Novgorod advanced in prestige, especially in consequence of the repulse of the Swedes, who attempted an invasion. They were overthrown at a great battle on the bank of the Neva, and Alexander was at once accorded the title of Nevski, which is always used in connection with his own name. The battle of the Neva is illustrious in the annals of Rus-

sia, and tradition has surrounded it with many myths. In one of them we are told of the coming of a ship at night, in which stood Boris and Gleb, famous ancestors of Alexander, whose brows shone with a weird light. There are other strange tales of this night. Notwithstanding his success as a soldier and administrator, Alexander found himself unable to act in harmony with the Novgorodians, and he resigned his post. Forthwith the Livonian order of Sword-bearers, an organization enjoying the protection of the Pope, and formed for the purpose of extending the authority of Rome in ecclesiastical matters, incited the Tchouds and Lithuanians to invade Novgorod. The war that ensued was bitter in the extreme. It was intensified by religious strife, each of the combatants contending that they alone represented the true faith. In response to a call from the people, Alexander returned and took charge of the state. At once conditions began to improve, and when, in Winter, he met the Livonian knights and their followers on the ice at Lake Peipus, he administered a crushing defeat. The Battle of the Ice, as it came to be called, completely broke, for the time being, the power of the Sword-bearers.

Alexander was not misled by his success. When Bati summoned him to renew his homage and to cause a census of the Novgorodians to be taken so that the tribute money might be correctly estimated, he assented, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of his people. For a time the outlook was very serious; but Alexander was equal to the emergency. He went to the Mongol capital, where the successor to Bati, Khan Berkai, now held sway. His presence there secured peace for Russia. Berkai detained him for a year, while bestowing upon him many marks of esteem. On his return he grew grievously ill, and died on the journey. He was unquestionably one of Russia's greatest princes. That he subjected himself to humiliation at the hands of Bati and Berkai only shows his greatness, for if he had followed the advice of his fellow princes and made resistance to Mongol demands, the result would doubtless have been the absolute extinction of Russia as a potential nation. As it was his prudence gave the people time to recover from the terrible consequences of the Mongol invasion, and made the continued existence of the nation possible.

(To be Continued)

The Immeasurable Universe

When we speak of the Universe what is meant is the stars which are seen from the Earth either by the naked eye or a telescope. What the word "Universe" means is that the bodies composing it apparently turn with a single motion around the Earth. In the broadest sense it means all created matter; in a narrower sense, which is that in which astronomers employ it, it is that collection of 150,000,000 stars, with their planets, satellites and other subsidiary bodies to which the Sun and the Earth belong. This is what Dr. Plaskett had in mind, when in his lecture before the Natural History Society he spoke of the great nebula in Andromeda as another Universe. It may be remembered that Sir William Herschell suggested as a tenable theory that all the stars of our Universe revolve around a great central orb. If this theory is correct, it may be that the Universe in Andromeda revolves around a central orb. It may be that there are other Universes of which the same is true, and it is quite conceivable that all these revolving Universes may revolve around an orb vastly greater than anything of which Astronomy has as yet given us any hint.

Perhaps it may be just as well in passing to say a few words as to what is meant by the Nebula in Andromeda, the Nebula in Orion, and so on. There is no doubt that the stars comprising these and other constellations are parts of our Universe, and perhaps most of the known nebulae are also, but when we speak of a nebula in a constellation we do not necessarily mean that it forms a part of that constellation. We only mean that it is seen by looking in the direction of the constellation. If you should say "the view from my front window shows Mount Baker," you would not mean that Mount Baker was a part of the window.

As for the size of this visible Universe, it is absolutely impossible to form any idea whatever. Such a number as 25,000,000,000,000,000, for example, conveys no concrete idea to the mind. It is doubtful if we really grasp the idea of 1,000,000 as we do the idea conveyed by 10 or 100. We speak in terms of millions, and in these days of great things, we are able to think in such terms. We have all heard of tribes of men to whom 3 is the largest number comprehensible; others can get as high as 10, because they have 10 fingers. As we rise higher in the scale of knowledge, we become able to think in larger numbers and to understand what they mean, when used in connection with people, or things, or distance, to some degree at least; but it is doubtful if the human mind really grasps the concrete idea of 1,000,-

000 as it does the concrete idea conveyed by 3. We are not helped very much even by the astronomical measure of distance—the light-year, which means the number of miles light travels in a year, because we cannot conceive a velocity of 186,000 miles a second. And so, while astronomers can give us, with perhaps relatively reasonable accuracy, what some of the stellar distances may be, so far as human conception goes, the Universe is immeasurable.

Religion and Theology

Religion is sacred, or ought to be; theology is not sacred and should not be so considered. The Bishops of Uganda, Mombassa and Zanzibar are doubtless all religious men, not merely in the nominal sense of the term, but in the sense that they are inspired by a desire to do right in every way; yet the last-named would have his brother prelates excommunicated because they have done something which, to his view, does not accord with the doctrine of an historical episcopate. A writer in The London Times says that if people will not accept this idea "they must take the consequences." He does not tell us what these consequences are. Perhaps the value of the rite of Confirmation may not be, strictly speaking, a theological question. We cite this example of an ecclesiastical controversy only to show to what conclusions we would be forced if the views of prelates were to be regarded as vital to religion. The historical episcopate, in the sense in which controversialists use the term, may or may not be capable of proof. It all depends upon the value we place upon church traditions, church customs and ancient writings. Some five hundred years ago the German Knights of the Order of Sword-bearers set out to force the orthodoxy of Rome upon Russia; the Russians rallied in support of what they regarded as orthodoxy. In the conflict the latter won, but the thing established was not if the Pope in Rome or the Patriarch at Constantinople was right as to what orthodoxy was, but only that the Novgorodians were better fighters than the Livonians. At Nice, the followers of Athanasius, with the assistance of a pagan emperor, out-voted the followers of Arius, and consequently, in certain churches at certain times, the people read that eternal condemnation awaits those who do not accept what it is understood Athanasius taught. Does it not seem that, if these things and others like them are vital to human salvation, Jesus of Nazareth would have given some information on the point? You may read the Four Gospels from end to end and you will not find a word about any kind of an episcopate therein; you will not find a trace of a creed whereby a man's orthodoxy may be tested; you will not find any puzzling questions of theology discussed. But you will find religion, not a religion; you will find a light to "lighten every man that cometh into the world."

Mankind everywhere would welcome the Gospel if it was preached to them as Jesus preached it. Men everywhere are hungering for the Gospel; but they have no appetite for theology. The centurion, who said to Jesus, "Speak the word only and Thy servant shall be healed," could, in all probability, not have passed an examination for confirmation, but Jesus said: "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." Saul of Tarsus was a fine theologian; but he was a long way from being a Christian. After his memorable conversion he accepted Jesus Christ as the fulfillment of the doctrine of his theology, which characterized all his writings; but James, either a brother or cousin of our Lord, does not seem to have troubled him about theology; neither does Peter.

We have said many times that these articles are not written for those, who are satisfied with their religious belief, but for the thousands of people who do not profess any such belief. We would like to help such persons to distinguish between Christianity, which is a fact, and theology, which is only a theory. We would like to help them see that "the Way, the Truth and the Life" are not hedged about by things difficult to understand; that to find the Way it is not necessary to pick one's path through the barbed-wire entanglements of theology; that to learn the Truth it is not necessary to weigh nice distinctions in the balance; that to live the Life it is only necessary to endeavor honestly to live it.

If you want knowledge, you must toil for it; if food, you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it. Toil is the law. Pleasure comes through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one.—Ruskin.

A Cinch—Willis—"They say Dobbler has sold his painting, 'The Retreat from Bull Run,' that he has been trying to sell for years. How did he manage it?"

Gillis—"Easily. Simply changed the title to 'Automobilists Returning Home.'"—Puck.

The G.T.P.R. and B.C. Fisheries

FOR some time past the hopes of those interested in the expansion of trade on the Pacific coast, have been centred upon the completion of the Panama Canal. That this mighty ditch will benefit the cities of the Californian and Oregon slopes, as well as those of Puget Sound, is a matter beyond question. The city of Seattle will make a large bid for the trade that is expected to flow, owing to her new \$10,000,000 terminals. On the Canadian side both Victoria and Vancouver are also busy with their dock schemes. But whether the Panama Canal will affect the fishing industry as much as other trades, is a difficult question to decide.

But away up on the coast of British Columbia is a new city with ample cause for the abundant faith she has in her future. It is not for me to enlarge upon what Prince Rupert has done or what she is going to do. My object is to show that the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will have a very great deal to do with the future development of the fishing industry of Canada, and especially of Western Canada.

At present Prince Rupert is in the position of an athlete who has, after long training, got into condition for a big contest. On the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, she will show whether her faith in herself has been justified. Except for a few hundred miles and the Quebec bridge, the tracks are complete from the coast of New Brunswick.

A glance at the map of the territory covered by the Grand Trunk Pacific will show a series of new towns and cities and newly opened up districts, where at present fresh fish

in any form from the ocean, is a past memory. Looking at the terminus of this road, one sees that the fishermen are in direct touch with all sorts of new markets, as well as with the present established ones. They realize that the long trip to Vancouver or Seattle to dispose of their catches, will soon be a thing of the past. They count the days till they can ship without waiting and wasting two days to get to the markets.

That those interested in the fisheries of the Northern Pacific realize the future benefits to accrue is shown by the fact that both at Prince Rupert and also at the American centres of Alaska, such as Ketchikan, Wrangell and Juneau, are already erected and being built plants for taking care of the shipment of fish over the Grand Trunk Pacific. Certain of us are also bewailing the fact that we lost to America that valuable strip of land between Skagway and the Portland Canal.

Many of the large fishing companies at Puget Sound are busy on new and up-to-date cold storage at Ketchikan, and of the larger Vancouver concerns, more than one has already a plant at Prince Rupert. Taking into consideration the unique geographical situation of the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific one soon realizes the great saving in the cost of operation that will follow. Prince Rupert is very close to the many banks that lie around the Queen Charlotte Islands, where large fishing stations are already operating. She is within a very few miles of the Alaskan boundary, at the edge of which lies Ketchikan; she is at least two days nearer the haunts of the halibut than Vancouver; and, further still, she can give the fishermen who land their

catches on her wharves, unlimited supplies of bait and ice.

It therefore is a foregone conclusion that a considerable portion of the fish at present shipped from the Puget Sound points, will go over this new line. By it, fish can be delivered to the Middle West cities, to Toronto, and even far-off New York, at least two days quicker than is at present possible. The two days' steaming to the present shipping points will be saved, outside of the question of better grades that are claimed. It therefore stands to reason that this railway will permit of fresher and more fish being shipped.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will touch directly at points now most difficult to ship fresh fish to. This cannot but tend to increase the sales of all fish. Many points along the lines of this railway want fish, and find great difficulty to get it. Many farmers want ocean fish other than the salted or pickled goods. With this railroad's terminus practically on the fishing grounds, all on the line and intersecting points, will be able to get, at most reasonable prices, food that now costs them double for less nourishment. This will tend to vary the monotony of the tables of those on whom we depend for our wheat. They will realize with us that variety is the spice of life.

Points touched by the present carriers will also be catered to by this new line, but serious competition is not anticipated. The fast increasing car shipments will only tend to make the present carriers give a service that will permit of equal benefits with those the Grand Trunk Pacific will offer. The main bulk of the business will not by any means go over the new line, as a great part of the salmon business

is better handled from the Sound ports. What the new line will do for the fishing industry of Canada will be to give the whole trade an impetus, and our brothers of the Prairies, an abundant supply of fresh food fishes.

Prince Rupert also looks for the bulk of the mild cured salmon trade, as this class of goods has to have quick handling. The Northern canneries will also ship through her.

Whether the promised new farming districts through which this new line will run, will materialize, is a matter for the future to show. But all, in any way connected with the fisheries of the Northern Pacific, realize that the Grand Trunk Pacific is a big factor in the future of the business. We can look upon it as an all-round benefit both to shipper and consumer, whether on the Pacific or on the Atlantic Oceans.—Canadian Fisherman.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

What should be the Canadian National Anthem? This is a question which still seems to be causing considerable controversy. Just now in Western cities, according to a Manchester Guardian correspondent, "O Canada!" is becoming popular, though there is really nowhere any disposition to abolish the use of "God Save the King." Hitherto the only distinctly Canadian patriotic song was "The Maple Leaf," a superficial jingle composed many years ago by a Toronto school teacher. "O Canada!" is a piece that arouses the admiration of music critics. It is the product of a French-Canadian, but lay dormant for many years. "It's tone is that of a great psalm capable of expressing deep feeling."—Westminster Gazette.

Tonnage of Ships

It puzzles many people to know what is meant when one speaks of a ship of 50,000 tons, especially when we read that the ship has a displacement of 57,000 tons, gross tonnage of 52,117 tons, deadweight capacity of 12,000 tons.

To begin with, the word ton has not the same meaning as in the case of a ton of coal. It is not a ton weight but a measure of capacity representing 100 cubic feet of space in a ship, says The Children's Magazine. Several kinds of tonnage are spoken of by shipping men, and the method of ascertaining them is sometimes very complicated indeed, so complicated that it has been said that no two men could calculate the tonnage of a ship and reach exactly the same result.

The two chief tonnages are displacement and gross tonnage. Displacement tonnage, which is usually spoken of in connection with warships, means an actual weight of water displaced by a vessel when, say, she is leaving port fully laden. This, in the case of a battleship, includes not only the weight of the ship's fabric, but that of the coal, guns, ammunition, officers, men, stores, that she is carrying. The estimate is made by calculating the exact number of cubic feet occupied by the vessel—including the rudder, propellers and propeller shafting—below the waterline and dividing this by 35, because 35 cubic feet of sea water weigh one ton.

Gross tonnage is the cubic contents of the vessel's interior, ascertained by measuring all spaces below the second deck and all permanently enclosed spaces on that deck and all decks above, and dividing the result by 100.

All ship's dues, such as those which have to be paid by a vessel passing through the Suez Canal, are levied in respect of net registered tonnage, which represents the actual capacity of a vessel for carrying cargo, and is obtained by subtracting from the gross tonnage the cubic contents of all the space that "cannot be used for earning freight by being employed for carrying passengers or merchandise." This would include, of course, engine-rooms, crew's quarters, chart rooms, ventilating shafts and so on.

The number of tonnages is not yet exhausted. There are two other terms—measurement capacity, which is found by measuring the cubic contents of the holds, and dead weight capacity, which is the maximum number of tons a vessel can carry in her holds when she is fully laden with coal and stores.

Any strongly marked expression of face on the part of a chief actor in a scene of great interest, to whom many eyes are directed, will be unconsciously imitated by the spectators.—"Tale of Two Cities."

Marcella—Percival blushes every time he opens his watch.

Waverly—I'll bet there's a woman in the case.—Youngstown Telegram.

Is there really any art in conversing?

Of course; always say small things in a big way and big things in a small way.

The Radium Age

HERE seems to be no end to the wonder of radium. Perhaps men will speak one day of the Radium Age as we speak now of the Stone Age and the Iron Age. We read not long ago how clever men are able to bottle the rays given off by radium, and to use them, instead of the radium itself, to cure terrible diseases. We are driven to that method owing to the scarcity of radium, and the plan is to be put to a novel and splendid purpose. The London hospitals have need of far more radium than they can obtain for the treatment of their patients, and the other day it was proposed to withdraw £1,000 from the slender funds of the Middlesex Hospital to purchase a tiny quantity of this marvellous metal. But Prince Alexander of Teck, Queen Mary's brother, who is chairman of the hospital board, makes a wise suggestion.

There is a body known as the Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund, which exists to help the hospitals with funds. The Prince suggests that the Council should buy a small quantity of the radium, take the emanations, and sell them to the hospitals. That would be a good investment for the fund, and would be an enormous help to the hospitals and their patients.

But radium is not only to cure, it is to carry us, if some dreams of science come true. Mr. C. E. S. Phillips, of the Cancer Hospital, has been showing us wonderful things, and permitting his dreams to find words. They are only dreams, the fancy of a man of science, who is far too wise and cautious to tie himself down to prophecy. He showed by experiment how radium might conceivably be employed for power.

Radium in solution breaks up water, and gives off explosive gases, and Mr. Phillips produced a quantity of these gases in the presence of his audience. Then he applied an electric spark. The gases exploded, and created a current which drove a small fan. Now, if a little power will drive a small fan, a greater power of the same kind will drive a big fan, and the power which drives a large fan will drive the propeller of a ship and turn the wheels of a motor-car. Perhaps the liner of the future will be driven across the ocean by currents set up by a speck of radium.

Other things—that Mr. Phillips did with his mite of radium were very startling. He forced a quantity of radium emanation through a long glass tube to a bulb containing zinc sulphide. The sulphide, immediately the radium gas came in contact with it, became brilliantly luminous. Next he took a small balloon, and by means of friction he excited electricity in it as we excite electricity in our hair by brushing it. This excited, the balloon followed his fingers about as if it had been steel pursuing a magnet. But the moment Mr. Phillips passed a speck of radium near it the balloon lost its electricity. It stopped, no longer able to respond to the attraction of the fingers. Mr. Phillips produced from his radium a speck of blue light, and showed that it was attracted, like a needle, to a magnet. He also showed the blue light from

the radium passing through solid bodies, like sunlight through a clear sheet of glass.

Among other interesting facts, the lecturer mentioned that there must be 20,000 tons of radium in the sea. One ton of radium is equal in point of radio-energy to 1,500,000 tons of coal. A gramme of radium diminishes by one-half in 1750 years, and in that time it gives off energy equalling the energy of a horse laboring for 3,600 hours.

Every new thing we learn about radium, then, makes us more and more realize its extraordinary value. We cannot get enough of it, but we are slowly finding new supplies. Hitherto all the known deposits were in two places. One was the waste from the old lead and tin mines of Cornwall, which, long before the Romans were here, brought the bold Phoenicians to Britain to obtain supplies. This was one main source; the second was in Austria.

But now there has been a romantic find in Colorado, in a place known as Paradox Valley. Here a great steel manufacturing firm of Pittsburg has been seeking special ores for its manufactures. Together with the metals sought, they have found large deposits of uranium, the substance in which radium is contained. It is reported that there are rich supplies of it, and the fortunate company has acted nobly by giving a thousand tons of it to the National Radium Institute of the United States. This will give America the largest supply of radium in the world.

Until recently there were only about four grammes of pure radium in existence. Mme. Curie, the discoverer of radium, had between two and three grammes, and the Radium Institute of London, by a generous gift from Sir Ernest Cassel, became the second largest holder with one gramme. A gramme is about the fifteenth part of a grain. Those are the tiny quantities of radium with which our discoverers have been shaking the world of thought and writing new pages in the book of knowledge.

UNIQUE GOLD COIN

The wonderful and unique coin which has been purchased for the British Museum in London is the only authentic example remaining of the gold coinage of the Anglo-Saxon King, Offa, who reigned between 757 and 796. This Mercian prince was a close friend of Charlemagne, as evidenced by the fact that he received many presents from the Emperor. The coin, although struck by a Christian king, bears a Mohammedan inscription in Arabic. At the period when the coin was issued the Arabic dinar formed part of the gold currency of Europe, and it is surmised that on this account Offa caused an exact imitation to be struck for his own use. Probably the artificer was ignorant of Arabic, nevertheless, he succeeded in inscribing the Arabic characters so clearly that they can be easily deciphered today. The inscription runs as follows: "There is no other God but the one God. He has no equal—Mahomet is the apostle of God."

The Bright Side

London fogs are reported to be growing less unpleasant, and a contemporary refers to a "marked improvement in their quality." If this euphonious way of talking of the nuisances of life becomes general we may shortly expect the following: Talking with a one-legged sailor at the docks yesterday we learned that of late years there has been a marked improvement in the quality of the shark bites supplied in the Indian Ocean. Not only are the creatures quicker off the mark, but a great deal more snap has of late been introduced into the performance from start to finish.

It is pleasant to be able to report a marked improvement in the quality of the squalls of our neighbor's baby. The pauses during which one feared that the child would choke are now of less frequent occurrence, and the loudest shrieks are timed to coincide less exactly with our struggles with particularly tricky sentences. Greater accomplishment, too, is being shown in the tremolo passages. Our wife also reports a marked improvement in the quality of the hawkers in our neighborhood. The clothes prop which one of them recently thrust in the doorway to prevent the closing of the door proved to be as easily breakable when the door was slammed, and the portion left inside burned quite easily and saved at least one shovelful of coal.

London pedestrians are loud in praise of the marked improvement in the quality of the mud supplies by our motor buses. It is now comparatively rare to meet a man who spends more than two hours daily in brushing his clothes, and many of the best people have been able to reduce the wages of their valets in consequence. Few things have pleased us so much as the recent marked improvement in the quality of the colds and influenza in the metropolis. In fact, since the Insurance Act, more than one man has been laid up with them of his own accord and found the time of his incapacitation pass quite pleasantly.

This general amelioration in the conditions of life was first observed in the Summer, when a marked improvement was noticed in the insects supplied at all the leading picnics. Tea a la midge proved itself for the first time a far from unpleasant beverage, and even the wasps in the jam seldom got as far as the esophagus—a kindly abstention that has won them the respect of all true nature lovers.—London Opinion.

Said Flossie to May: "Just listen while I talk to Fido. He's so intelligent!"

"Does doggie want to tum out for a walk?"

"Bow-wow!"

"Of course 'oo does; but 'oo just had a bath and 'oo might tatch cold."

"Bow-wow!"

"If 'oo stays home, I'll div 'oo a piece of cake."

"Bow-wow!"

"I knew 'oo would. What kind of cake?"

"Bow-wow!"

"Sponge cake. All right, 'oo shall have sponge cake. Did you ever see such an intelligent dog, May? He understands every word I say to him."—New York World.

Changing of the Empire's Guard

THE following graphic picture of Tommy Atkins at sea and the work of a British troopship in time of peace is contributed to The London Daily Telegraph by a naval correspondent:

The Soudan is His Majesty's hired Transport No. 5. Sometimes she may be No. 6 or No. 3 or No. 4, as the case may be for that year. It just depends on the rotation in which she and her four or five sister transports are taken up for service for the season. But her work is a little different from that of the other transports. When the sun has gone south of the line, and the heat of the Indian plains has abated, the Indian transports commence their stately voyages, to and fro, along the well-worn ocean highway to our great dependency in the East. But the Soudan is not one of these. For the last twelve or thirteen years she has been the boundary-rider of the British Empire. The other day she returned quietly to Southampton after a voyage of about 28,000 miles, occupying between four and five months.

During that time an aggregate of nearly 5,000 British soldiers sojourned for periods, more or less brief, within her roomy hull. At no time did her floating population ever number fewer than 1,200 to 1,300 souls. The health of the army is well looked after today; this last voyage of the Soudan alone exemplifies that. With the exception of the wife of her senior medical officer, who died from the effects of an illness contracted before her embarkation, the ship has not had a single case of serious illness or death to record throughout her long and arduous voyage. What an object-lesson in the Imperialism of the British Empire must a voyage of this kind in an Imperial "trooper" be to Thomas Atkins. It is something to think of, this great yearly changing of the Empire's guard, and that with a regularity and an orderliness not to be surpassed

by the familiar one that takes place daily in the palace yard of St. James.

Many months before the ship starts is the programme of reliefs made out, the plans for "relieving the guard" at those far-flung posts of the British Dominions beyond the Seas. Such-and-such a regiment will relieve such-and-such a regiment on such-and-such a date; which means that the Soudan must be at a certain port on a certain day, almost at a certain hour, ready to disembark the relieving battalion, and all its baggage, impedimenta, etc., embark the "relieved" one and steam away for the next post before the day is done.

OUR FAR-FLUNG EMPIRE

The list of the posts themselves is interesting. First, those in the Mediterranean—Gibraltar and Malta; then through the sweltering Red Sea heat to Ceylon; and then through the narrow winding Straits of Malacca to picturesque Singapore. On goes the ship, up the typhoon-haunted China Seas to far Hong-kong, and yet still farther on to the remote Pechili Gulf. There she turns and wends her way back again, touching at the same posts briefly, and leaving again amidst the resounding cheers of her homeward-bound soldiers; then to Karachi with a regiment for Quetta, and now from the dry coast of Scinde to the lonely island of Mauritius does she steam through the placid waters of the Indian Ocean; then she side-steps across to Durban; the last change and relief is made at Cape Town, and at last the "trooper" has her head pointed for the homeland, having carried out, without ever being even so much as one minute late, her task of "relieving guard" on the bounds of Empire.

Not an inconsiderable portion of a troopship's passengers are the wives and families of the men. The women and children "on the strength" often number several hundreds. And in a troopship at sea for the first, and perhaps only, time in their lives are they called upon

to perform drill in the same way as their husbands and fathers are. Every two or three days are collision and fire-alarm drills practiced. Chaos, excitement and general confusion reign on the first occasion, as a rule, but a little practice soon alters all this. When the signal sounds and the bugles echo the warning from deck to deck there is hurried but orderly and quiet movement everywhere. Officers and troops fall in promptly at their "parade" stations, the women and children gather together in their allotted quarters, the lifebelts are rapidly passed hand to hand from the lockers, and each person, after putting his or her belt on, stands quietly waiting for the next order.

Celerity in carrying out this evolution can only be achieved after constant practice, and in the Soudan regiment after regiment strives to beat the record. The best time, i.e., from the moment of the sound of the first signal to that of "abandon ship," when every man, woman and child is collected on the upper deck with a lifebelt on ready to leave the vessel, has been so far exactly 6½ minutes by the Essex Regiment (1st Battalion), though the Gordon Highlanders (2nd Battalion) had for a long time held the field with a record of 7 minutes 40 seconds. Highly creditable are these performances when all the circumstances are taken into consideration—the confined space and the crowded decks, with 1,200 to 1,400 people strange to a sea life and the unsteady motion of a ship.

A NOTE OF TRAGEDY

So the time goes on, each day varied with the routine of drills, physical exercises, boxing, fencing, tugs-of-war, school for the children, sports, concerts, pastimes and dances. Sometimes a little note of tragedy brings home to all how ever present is the shadow of a watery grave. Such an incident occurred on the Soudan not lately when threading her way through the shark-infested seas that wash the

coasts of Ceylon. There was a cry of "man overboard;" a soldier had fallen into the sea. In a trice the alarm was given, the "accident boat's crew" piped away, and the ship, though proceeding at full speed, rounded-to and stopped, the boat lowered, and the man picked up, clinging to the lifebuoy that had been quickly thrown to him as he whirled astern in the ship's wake. From the time he fell until he was safe in the ship's boat only eleven minutes had elapsed, and, by the time the ship had proceeded full ahead on her course again, ten more, or twenty for the whole operation.

The one quality that distinguishes the British Tommy Atkins from his fellow in other nations is his amphibiousness. He very soon gets accustomed to the sea. When time permits at the various ports en route, and the weather is fine, the ship's boats are lowered and the troops sent away for rowing exercise, or the battalion landed for what is called a "route march," so that as the men are moved along to their distant stations in the Imperial chain they see sights and look on scenes that many a home-dwelling artisan or countryside laborer in his wildest dream could not conceive. The very best of plain, wholesome food, frozen fresh beef, bread baked fresh every day, spotlessly clean hospitals for both men and women, all to be found on the Soudan. A sojourn on her for a few weeks gives Tommy Atkins a happy and pleasant time, and a view of a panorama of the British Empire that no cinema could ever possibly equal.

"This electric treatment benefits your system," said the doctor.

"Yes," murmured the patient, who was paying five dollars a visit, "but there are times when I feel I'm overcharged."

Marconi's word carries 2,000 miles. More than that, it carries conviction.

Ballot Battle

"What are the ladies fightin' for?" said Victim-of-a-Raid.

"The right to vote, the right to vote," the patient Bobby said.

"What makes you look so white, so white?" said Victim-of-a-Raid.

"I'm dreadin' runnin' of 'em in," the patient Bobby said.

For they're fightin' for the ballot, you should hear the things they say. The Parliament has turned 'em down—they're fightin' mad today.

They've knocked the buttons off their foils an' thrown their gloves away.

An' they're provin' that they're worthy of the suffrage.

"What makes 'em smash my windows in?" said Victim-of-a-Raid.

"It shows 'ow good an' wise they are," the patient Bobby said.

"What makes Malicious Damage right?" said Victim-of-a-Raid.

"It's 'ard to tell, it's 'ard to tell," the patient Bobby said.

But they're fightin' for the ballot, they are ragin' up an' down.

They're defyin' the police courts, an' the Parliament an' Crown.

An' they'll make a howlin' wilderness of good old London town.

Just to show us they are worthy of the suffrage.

"Their 'ands 'ave rocked us in our cots," said Victim-of-a-Raid.

"They're 'avin' rocks at us today," the patient Bobby said.

"T've drunk their 'ealths a score of times," said Victim-of-a-Raid.

"They drink destruction to us now," the patient Bobby said.

They are fightin' for the ballot, they are spollin' of the mail.

An' the mob'll try to duck 'em—we must guard 'em to the jail.

An' then they'll start a hunger-strike, or else get out on bail.

While they're showin' us they're worthy of the suffrage.

"What's that so red agin the sky?" said Victim-of-a-Raid.

"They're burnin' down a widow's 'ouse," the patient Bobby said.

"What's that that shakes those buildings down?" said Victim-of-a-Raid.

"It's dynamite they're usin' now," the patient Bobby said.

For they're bound they'll 'ave the ballot, no matter what we say.

The country'll be a 'eaven on earth when once they 'ave their way.

Hot the Commons all are quakin', they'll blow 'em up some day.

Just to show 'em they are worthy of the suffrage.

—Charlotte Stuart Best, in Puck.

Foresight—"Mr. Grimes," said the rector to the vestryman, "we had better take up the collection before the sermon this morning!"

"Indeed!"

"Yes; I'm going to preach on the subject of economy."—Stray Stories.

Walking, Standing and Sitting

HOW TO HOLD AND PROPEL THE BODY AND LIMBS

WHEN two men and women out of possibly five hundred walk, stand and sit correctly. Four hundred and ninety-eight others shamble in their walk, slouch when they stand, and crouch when they sit. The first thing that attracts the average observer to the movements of a smart regiment marching by is the rhythmic effect of the time kept by the men's feet. It's all in the training. The soldier is taught to walk from the hips, with an easy and unrestrained gait, and with head erect and chest thrown out. It is the natural and proper way to handle the limbs and body. Infinitely easier on the constitution than any method of ambling or humping along.

Take yourself, for instance! Why do you lean forward when you walk, hump yourself carelessly, stoop, and otherwise display awkward form? The army or navy officer is as alert and graceful as a falcon. He handles his body with precision. He does not let his limbs direct his mind, but puts something of his mind into his movements. To walk well is to last well. It means a longer lease of youth, a better condition of lungs and heart, better digestion, an improvement in physique and character.

The average walk of the average man is a cross between a shuffle and a hop. It is usually done with the body and shoulders humped forward, and often with the toes turned in. The average walk of the average woman is a composition of mincing and stiffness. The children as a rule walk better than the "grown-ups," but they very soon adopt the awkward gait of their elders. Stooping is the child's great fault, and that way lies curvature of the spine and kindred ailments.

In standing, the tendency is, too often, to lean forward, or "knee in," or hold the body baggily, as if in utter weariness. Few people stand well. It is an art.

As for sitting, which is, of course, an artificial position, there are rarely to be found people who accomplish this difficult feat with any degree of grace. Sitting on the tip of the spine is a favorite pose, and some individuals accomplish the almost impossible by sitting on the small of their backs. A round-shouldered position is very often another banal accompaniment of sitting down.

Now, as it is easy to point out these obvious defects, it is none the less easy to offer a sure and comparatively simple remedy to overcome them. Watch every movement of the body, and practice in your room, your back-yard and your halls the right way to hold yourself, to walk, stand and seat yourself. Cultivate erectness as the first cardinal principle of walking, standing and sitting. Walk in a straight line, not see-sawing from one

line on a road or sidewalk to still another line. Hold your head up and your chest out. Take steps suitable to your build. Don't try to chop your steps in two to accommodate your stride to a companion, and don't attempt to lengthen your steps to duplicate the pace of a longer-legged man.

Swing the arms easily and regularly. Breathe deep and steadily. Walk like the soldiers. If a military experience does not do anything else for a boy it will teach him to walk and stand correctly.

In standing, hold your body poised, not pendent. Straight, not lopped over.

In sitting, rest your weight on the haunches, sit erectly, head up and chest to the front. Impress on your children and your children's children that eternal vigilance is necessary to the attainment of a proper carriage, and practice all that you preach in order that your admonitions may sink deep. Don't cross your legs over one another. Give every vein and artery full play as nearly as possible. Don't fold the arms tightly when sitting. Let the body have elbow room to perform its functions.

A man or woman walking along a country road or upon a city pavement will betray instantly their training, or lack of training, in the way of walking. A graceful and erect carriage is a genuine asset in life. It impresses everyone instantly. It inspires confidence. It is so readily learned, yet so fatally rare. Strange as it may seem, a graceful and confident carriage is more often seen in the so-called savage tribes than among civilized nations. The reason is that in most civilizations we get further away from Nature.

Particularly does all this apply to the children growing up. Drill it into them day and night that they must walk, stand and sit erectly. Watch them closely; train them incessantly. Look about you and see the thousands of humped-over little ones whose education has been neglected in this vital instance. But whenever you see a lad or a girl by the seashore, or in the fields, who walks easily and beautifully, you see a picture that attracts you unerringly, and gives you instantly the impression of freedom and of distinction.

—Ernest McGeaffey.

He Should Fret—"You can't fool all the people all the time," announced the Investigator.

"I know it," replied the Trust Magnate. "There is plenty of profit in fooling half of them half the time."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What is a bore? A man who doesn't talk to us about ourselves.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Crack O' Dawn

Crack o' dawn! Red sun looks in
Through my curtains white and thin.
Sun looks in and I look out
At the sweet world spread about.
Silver dew on lilac tree,
Meadow larks desiring me,
Hills that sleep along the dawn,
Sense of wise stars just withdrawn
(Serious stars that hide away
In the hot blue halls of Day).

No one sees as I run
Clear to meet the clear-eyed sun,
No one hears me laugh and sing
Many a dawn-swept dancing thing.
No one knows my prayers are made
Out of dew-pearl and leaf-shade,
Out of lark-song and sky-breath,
Simplest challengers of Death.

Crack o' dawn: The city still
Sleeps behind my daisy hill;
Very dull, with shutters locked,
Though the red sun knocked and
knocked.
They would never ask him in,
But the bull-mouthed whistles din
Breaks their heavy dreams apart;
And they groan, and stretch and start
Grimbling up.

Oh, Dawn! Am I
Guilty of their sweat and sigh?
Am I cold and hard, to run
Free of foot to meet the sun.
While the bull-mouthed whistles roar
And the drab-faced people pour
Herded down the blank grey street—
Lead en eyes and lead en feet!

Could I help them if I, too,
Lost my sunrise leaves and dew?
If I made my own dreams grey
With the dust of day-to-day,
And forgot the stars, and fell
In that hideous, barren hell,
Where, I think, my soul would be
Hard for God Himself to see?

Once I was a pagan wild,
With the wonder of a child,
Once I thought the city, too,
Might go free of dawns and dew;
Oh, I thought them stupid folk,
With their crazy wheels and smoke,
Swarming babies, huddling halls,
Bragging laughter, sodden brawls,
And their blind souls—blind while I
Played the god with wind and sky,

Crack o' dawn! Red sun, I wake
Singing for your splendid sake;
Silent for the city still
Dragged behind my daisy-hill.

Oh, but were I pagan yet,
God! Could I forget: forget!
—Fannie Stearns Davis, in Atlantic.

Our colleague at the adjacent desk has just cogitated this: If a man has nothing, he must do something to have anything. But if a man has something, he needn't do anything to have nothing in a very short time.—Boston Transcript.

Opportunity knocks, but never sends in its card.—Life.

Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

IN THE WILDERNESS

Deep in the shadows of these woods
Where cypress, ash, and sycamore
Rise from the forest's matted floor,
And overhead the stern sky broods,
I see the ghosts of dead leaves flying
I hear the wraiths of lost winds sighing.

Here where the heart of nature beats
In full pulsations of her own,
The river's low, slow monotone
Chants on, repeats, and re-repeats;
And on its amber current lying
A rose from out the West is dying.

The wild-cat treads the woodland brakes
The deer's sharp hoofs have worn a path,
Through swamp and cane, while aftermath
Of memories by secluded lakes,
Comes back in painted colors vieing
And clamorous call of wild-fowl crying.

And here with rifle at my side
I solve the problem of it all,
In glint of star, and acorn's fall,
And still with hope and courage bide;
Nor question, since there's no replying;
Nor doubt, because there's no denying.

—ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

Camp Hunting in the Southern States

THE camp-hunt is a peculiarly Southern institution. Thousands of them are taken annually throughout the States of the United States lying South of that historic border known as "Mason and Dixon's line," and the Fall of the year, or the Winter, is the favorite season for enjoying them.

To begin with, the camp-hunter is looking for a stretch of country that is either wilderness, or the next door to it. Thirty miles from nowhere, in No-Man's Land, is his ambition. To pitch camp where there are no trails, roads, or other signs of civilization, is the goal he strives for, and in the Southern swamps and forests, or along some one of its many rivers, he can find the conditions he is looking for.

The outfit for a camp-hunt is a very extensive one in some cases, and in others a primitive getting together of only prime essentials. Our party traveled fully equipped. We had three tents; one a sleeping tent, the second a tent for the cook and for a dining tent, and the third a tent for the hounds and various "plunder" in the shape of supplies, tools, chests, ammunition, etc.

Two heavily loaded wagons carried our canvas and provisions, our guns and equipment in general. We were met by the guides at the straggling little station, and, with a string of disconsolate looking hounds, we plunged into the heavy timber adjoining the town, and, after a few miles of semi-civilized surroundings, we began to get in touch with the true wilderness environment. Tall, gloomy forests of blue gum, cottonwood, oak, cypress and other trees, were on either side of the roughly corduroyed road, and the tracks of deer and wild-cats were etched in the mud by the wayside. Presently the corduroy part of the road dwindled to a few loose logs across the track, and then a mud and water trail led us further into the timber. Then the road faded to a trail, and the trail next vanished in a sort of path, and this last melted into mud, water, cypress swamp and timbered swales, and only the knowledge of the guides served to keep us going in the right direction.

We had started at daybreak, and four of us were on saddle-horses. The rest sat in the seats of the heavily loaded wagons. The hounds trailed along after us, and we made no mid-day stop for eating, as time was precious. Mile after mile was passed with no sign of life save an occasional pileated wood-pecker, sombre of plumage with the exception of one red glint, who dived from one high tree-trunk to another, or beat a hollow tattoo on some dead shell that loomed gaunt and white in the forest.

Pitching temporary tent for the night at our final stopping-place, the negro cook started a fire, and soon had a good supper ready for us. We had brought out butter, ham, eggs, cranberries, coffee, sugar, condensed cream, flour, cornmeal, apples, tea, oatmeal, cheese, crackers, and various other provisions, together with plenty of tobacco and a reasonable supply of salt, pepper, and other seasoning necessities.

The first night we slept catch-as-catch-can and at daybreak every man was at work setting up the tents on a high knoll, which was close to our original stopping-place. The vital point in selecting and establishing your tent colony in such cases is to provide for dryness. There is apt to be considerable rain, and dryness and warmth are two factors to be specially looked after. If a man gets ill in these camps he can shuffle off the mortal coil with ridiculous ease, as he is safe to die before a doctor can be had, and an ounce of prevention in such cases is worth a ton of cure.

All of our tents were well stocked with "flaps," or extra canvas tops to be stretched over the tents after the tents were pegged out.



Our Camp in the Wilderness

A Brace of Wild Turkeys

The surface the tent was to cover for the sleeping apartment was cleared, levelled, and boarded. Then squared logs were put in on each side to make a wind-break from below, and hay, which had been brought along, was thrown in and spread evenly. Then heavy canvas was fastened down over the hay and the bed was ready. Small, square cushions were used for pillows, and blankets, comforters and quilts completed the sleeping arrangements.

All three tents had a ditch dug around the edges to carry off the rain, and the sleeping tent and the cook's tent had stoves, the pipes of which projected through iron-shod holes through the tents. The cook slept in his tent, and the dogs huddled together in the supply tent. When we had finished, it had taken all day to put things in ship-shape, but we were well satisfied. The tents had been double-pegged and anchored to resist the fiercest winds, and a good supply of wood had been cut. We turned in and made ready for shooting in the morning.

Close by us was a river, and at that time of the year, November, the water was cold and of good drinking quality. A short distance down the river were several lakes, and these were literally swarming with wild fowl. Mallard and pin-tail ducks predominated, although there were many other varieties. Deer were very plentiful. Wild turkeys roamed the timber among the oak knolls and in the cypress swamps in droves of from fifty to two hundred birds. Bears and wild-cats were numerous. Raccoons and possums were everywhere, and squirrels and rabbits plentiful. On some of the spring-fed swales there were quite a few wood-cock. There were also any quantity of fish in the river and the lakes. There were bee-trees in the bottoms, also, where luscious, if somewhat dark-colored wild honey could be had. Occasionally there were panthers and wolves.

It was certainly a hunter's paradise.

We had brought the dogs along to run wild-cats and bear with, and the saddle-horses were for the same purpose. The best shot and the most tireless woodsman in the party was a man close to seventy years old. That is, seventy by the calendar. But "Doc" was seemingly made of steel and rubber, for nothing could tire him, and his rifle had laid many a buck low in the Arkansas wilderness before even the railways had pierced the swamps. The guides, Laurie and Johnny Wallace, were wonderful shots at running game and flying wild turkeys, although singularly enough they were only fair shots at a set target.

In a country so devoid of mineral as this, the compass was a perfectly reliable guide as to a man's whereabouts, and every one of us carried one except the guides. To be lost in the swamps overnight was no joke in that kind of weather, for, although we all carried a bottle of matches, and could light a fire, it is an eerie, uncomfortable way of passing the night.

Our hunts were arranged by some going for deer, some taking the horses and hounds and hunting bear and wild-cats, some going for turkeys, and some taking to the lakes for ducks. Deer were "still-hunted," the hunters matching their cunning against the bucks and does, the dogs being used only for wild-cat and bear. We figured on killing just enough to supply camp, not taking an ounce of meat away with us. Each man had to cut a day's supply of fire-wood for camp during each week, there being seven of the party, outside of the guides. There was plenty of ash and oak tim-

ber, free-cutting wood, in the near vicinity of camp, and, except to the one "tenderfoot," who had not been "raised to the axe," this was no hardship.

No one who has never had such an experience can begin to tell the fascination which this wild and varied sport gives to a man. It is not merely the intense excitement of pursuing the game, the successes and disappointments of the chase, but there is a returning in a certain sense, to primitive man; of lonely quests in wilderness recesses; of sights and sounds of peculiar remoteness; of nature in even savage moods. I sometimes wonder what the reminiscences of a man must be who has never lived in the real wilds? If he has never touched palms with the untracked lands he has missed half his life. And, however well you may think you know a man, you never really know him to the quick until you camp with him. If he has the "yellow streak" of selfishness or laziness in him the camp will bring it out. If he is a real man, the camp will show his mettle. It is an outdoor crucible that remorselessly separates the dross from the pure gold, and men grow or shrivel in the test of a month's camp life.

The deer in the Arkansas wilderness were of the white-tailed kind. Big ones sometimes, but not so large as the ones in the Northern States. The big bucks would run to two hundred pounds, but, on the average, a good buck would weigh one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty. The does came smaller. It is surprising how much venison seven hunters, two guides, a cook, and nine hungry hounds can eat. We hung the deer in the open, and, as the cold weather acted on the saddles, they became as tender as chicken. We always had a deer or two hanging in camp, and three or four wild turkeys. Ducks, possums, squirrels and wood-cock varied the bill of fare, with masses of fish from the river.

Wild turkey shooting is a sport all by itself. The "tenderfoot" very rarely gets a shot at one. The old and seasoned turkey gobbler is one of the very wariest birds in the woods, and yet he is circumvented by the experienced hunter with comparatively little difficulty. "Calling" is the most common way of hunting the wild turkey, and this has to be done by an expert. Some hunters use the wing-bone of a turkey hen to do their calling with. Others use a small cedar-box, drawing the box across the barrel of the gun, which has previously been smeared with chalk. Some men are skillful enough to call turkeys with their voices, and these men are the deadliest of all when they have perfected the call.

Some men build "blinds" behind which they conceal themselves. Others sit in front of a tree with perhaps one small bush stuck up in front, making no particular effort to hide themselves. Some turkeys are shot from the tall trees at daylight, or when they have taken to roost. One effective way is to ride into a flock if possible, and scatter it in the adjoining cover, and then after a while put in a bird-dog and shoot the turkeys over point as you would quail. This is a deadly way where it can be practiced, with one man to rout the turkeys out after the dog points them, and another man to shoot them as they take wing. There is more excitement in calling a turkey, as you hear the answering "yelps" and calls of the bird, and the slightest symptom of a false note in the call will send your gobbler away at full tilt through the brush. The more experienced of the hunters vary their calls, but the calls all indicate the presence of hen turkeys, and the signal as given leads the gobbler to believe that some lonesome she is calling for company.

The noise a large flock of turkeys will make in the woods when a score or more of gobblers are gobbling is simply terrific. The timber fairly re-echoes with their cries. In rising to fly, the wild turkey usually rockets like a China pheasant, and quite often he rises to the tops of the highest timber before he straightens out for a level flight. They are not a hard bird to kill at close range, and we used number

seven shot in a choke-bored 12 gauge gun with killing effect. On one occasion, while standing by a blue gum tree, ahead of the hounds, who were running a wild-cat, I heard a number of rifle shots some distance away. In a few minutes I heard a thump behind me, and turning my head without moving my body I saw an immense turkey gobbler standing in a bare spot between two patches of green-brier bushes. The sunlight fell full on his gorgeous bronze, black and reddish plumage, and he was poised where he had dropped, with his back to me, apparently listening a moment.

My gun was loaded with buck-shot, but I swung around, and as he jumped I fired. He was not more than twenty yards away, and three of the heavy buck-shot cut him down stone-dead. He was the biggest gobbler we got on the trip, and weighed about twenty-five pounds. A chance shot like this is very seldom had. The day before Thanksgiving one of the men made a "double," when seven turkeys came running to meet the calling of the guides, and flushed right along his pathway. They rose and flew straight across like a line of moving bird-targets at a shooting gallery, he said, it was easy shooting at thirty yards, and he bagged an eighteen-pound gobbler and a hen bird that weighed ten pounds. We had them for Thanksgiving dinner.

Black bear hunting was hard work. The minute "Brer" bear was jumped he made for the cypress-tree swamps and cane-brake, and never stopped until the dogs got to close quarters with him. Then he would turn and fight a little and make another run. They were small bears, weighing about three to five hundred pounds for the biggest ones.

Wild-cat shooting was fine sport, except for the wild-cats. We would take stands and put the dogs in the brush, logs, swamps and green-brier cover and wait for a shot. The dogs entered into this branch of the hunting with the utmost enthusiasm. It was easy to tell what stage the hunt had progressed to by their baying. There were the opening barks of interrogation, followed by the yelps of anticipation as the scent grew warm, and finally the wild howls of exultation as the cat was sighted. Such doubling and twisting in the dense cover, and such whining and scolding when the cat was lost sight of!

Finding a bee-tree depended entirely on the guides. They would pass a hundred dead trees without bothering to examine them, but when they stopped and began to consult together, and when they determined to "fall" a tree they were very seldom mistaken. Not much more than half a wash-tub full of honey was ever obtained, and it usually was very dark in color and mixed in with comb as a result of the tree falling. We made "smudge" and smoked the bees away, and were never stung.

We hunted possums at night, and one cur dog belonging to the cook was a "sure-nough" possum trailer. His name was "Nip," and he was good for a possum any night he was turned loose. Possum broiled with sweet potatoes, wild turkey baked with cranberry sauce, roast mallard duck with currant jelly, wood-cock broiled and stuffed, fried bream, venison steak, fried squirrel, rabbit pot-pie, hot biscuit, wild honey, and other items, were on our bill of fare, but possum was king. They tell of a Southern darky riding a mule along a steep mountain road, who met another nigger who was afoot. The face of the nigger who was walking was shiny with grease. "Whut you been eatin', niggah," says the mounted darky. "Hush, Mose," says the pedestrian. "Lissen!" "Whut you say to possum, briled, de gravy soakin' inter de sweet taters, an' layin' all obah yo' plate, de cracklins brown an' drippy, and de meat forgettin' dey was any bottom to yo' stumminck." "Go way fum heah, Niggah," says the mounted one plaintively, "yo' make me fall off dis mule."

Possum meat is absolutely free from digestible pangs. You can eat eight pounds of it and never know you had it except from the reminiscent joys of "putting it away."

To sit around a blazing camp-fire at night, with nothing but the owls to make music, unless it was the infrequent snort of a prowling buck in the swamp beyond, and listen to the wild and woolly tales of the guides, of counterfeits, outlaws, panthers, wolves, bears, wild-cats, etc., was the evening's diversion, and at ten o'clock we were all snugly bunked down in the sleeping tent.

Breaking camp was the hardest part of all, for the longer we stayed the longer we wanted to stay. As men run wild they grow wild. Strange how the cave man lingers in most of us.

"There was an ape in the days that were earlier,
Centuries passed, and his hair it grew earlier;
Centuries more gave a thumb to his wrist,
Then he was a man, and a Positivist."

But it was a real pang to leave the black woods, the swamps, the silences and the wilderness, and trek back to the comedy and falsity of a sham civilization again.

ERNEST MCGAFFEY.

A Page of Interest to Women



The seated figure wears a dress of grayish white, blue, and green, with a high collar and long sleeves. The standing figure wears a dress of grayish white, blue, and green, with a high collar and long sleeves. The seated figure's dress is decorated with a pattern of small, light-colored flowers. The standing figure's dress is decorated with a pattern of small, light-colored flowers. The seated figure's dress is decorated with a pattern of small, light-colored flowers. The standing figure's dress is decorated with a pattern of small, light-colored flowers.

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—Overseas Mail

In Fashion's Realm

SPRING HATS

From all parts of the fashion world have come chic novelties in hats—wonderful creations to gladden the eyes of many—for the styles in Spring millinery have at last been settled. The result of the strenuous efforts on the parts of designers and creators of the new headgear is now before us. It is quite immaterial to the great mass of sensible women, however, what one particular person may wear, or what freaks are exploited by the press; it is only what discriminating modistes seriously offer as suitable to the average woman's needs that can possibly interest purchasers when the time arrives for the selection of the new chapeaux.

SOFT CROWNS

The shouts of joy raised by women when soft crowns first came into vogue have been heard by the designers, and it is safe to say that fully three-fourths of the crowns on the hats now being brought out are soft and pliable, doing away with the use of the more or less dangerous hatpin. To such an extent has this fact been carried, that now one sees many models with a side crown and brim of hemp and a silk crown hugging the top of the head. Modistes are aided in creating a light-weight hat by an aluminum wire that is less than half the weight of steel wire, yet is admirably adapted for all millinery purposes. In order to impart stiffness to the bows, there is a ribbon wire three-quarters of an inch in width that remains in place and prevents the matted appearance frequently seen on bows of thin ribbons.

MATERIALS

The march of improvement goes steadily on. Milliners paste the thinnest velvets and silks on feather-weight buckrams, thus insuring a smoother finish for the head size and at the same time reducing the weight of the hat. The standard head size for this Spring is twenty-four inches; and while this provides comfort to the wearer, it must be remembered that the majority of the hats perch high on the head at the left side or at the back. This brings them close to the head on the right side with a rakish tilt that gives a stylish air to the wearer.

Because taffetas are to be worn so extensively this Spring, it naturally follows that most of the earlier hats will also be of that material. Taffetas of moire or fancy flowered design, are brought out in endless array. Many hats with sheer brims, constructed of lace or Malines, have soft crowns of this material. The new-fashioned turbans shown for Spring are not unlike graceful sail-boats, full spread, skimming over the water. The flaunting sail, like the entire hat, is of black taffetas, recalling the edict of ancient Venice that commanded all sails to be democratically black.

HATS

The shapes of the new chapeaux are of great interest. They are either small or medium, although the tendency is toward the more generous proportion. The small ones cling close to the hair, but do not sit as far down on the head as did last season's models. The medium-sized hats have drooping brims and possess upturned flares somewhat similar to those worn last Winter, but one marked characteristic is particularly noticeable in the hats—every upturned flare has broken lines. In other words, the hat bears every evidence of having been designed by the crayon of an artist. A sharp line here, and a pronounced dent there, with just a suspicion of a bulge at the front or back, and voila! it is chic and distingue. The trimmings are high in the air, but being light in weight, they sway to and fro like the branches of a tree.

ORNAMENTS

There are many extreme varieties in the new ornaments for which almost any two long feathers, stripped of part of their plumage, may serve, provided the quill be sufficiently pliable. Sky-rocket aigrettes made of sprays of Numidi attached to a central stem, are among the most favored adornments. Flowers in small round clusters are mounted on erect wires with Indian beads covering the stem. The single flue torn from the stem of an ostrich feather has been wrapped about and mounted on a silk-covered wire in order to make an imitation aigrette. Jet spikes, six or seven inches long, stand erect in the front of hats that are made of plaited Malines. These are used for dress occasions. Properly, the jet ornaments belong to the chapeaux that are intended for church or carriage, instead of being used to adorn models worn with a trotteur costume.

COLORS

Not less than eighty shades and colors have been introduced this season for the discretion of milliners. Petrole or coal-blue, a shade similar to a grey-blue, yet ranging in a darker tone appropriately named powder blue, is greatly favored. The vivid greens somewhat like absinthe and vermilion liqueurs are called the "glow-worm" shades. Lemon yellows shading into chestnut browns are referred to as the "Dollar family." Dyers have selected the columbine for an assortment of tones that properly belong to the woman with white hair, while the real aristocrat of the entire list of colors is known as bud-green. From the light to the dark, these effects in varying shades of olive-green are to be found in the buds of flowers. It is absolutely necessary this year to dress the hair high, if you want to wear the new hats comfortably and becomingly. The hair should be dressed in a careless manner—nothing stiff or set about it. A flat pompadour, with the locks drawn loosely over the ears, or a middle or side parting may be used. It is a style that women will have to become accustomed to by degrees.—Criterion of Fashion.

Some Charming French Fashions

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily Mirror reports that this season is to be a white season—white is to be all the vogue. White taffetas is to be especially the favorite in materials, and it does lend itself better than any other to the Louis XVII. panniers which are to be so much worn.

The report goes on to describe some costumes seen at a fashionable Parisian house. One of the models for next season had the skirt of a dark blue satin with the bodice and tunic of blue taffetas with "impression" posies of roses in velvet in lovely shades. The bodice was finished with the open Louis XVI. collar with a chemisette of net and tiny lace ruffles, and the tunic had scalloped edges.

A coat and skirt in pale fawn was charming, the coat of matelasse with the skirt of plain cloth. The draping of the skirt formed panniers on the hips; the coat had trimmings of the plain cloth, the belt was fastened with two tassels and the collar and revers were of lynx.

"Reve d'Or" was a maize-colored panne, like pale gold. The train hung from the waist quite separate from the skirt, a hood collar of silver lace was finished in the back with a tassel, and gleaming lines of simil appeared at the décolleté and the sleeves. The tunic crossed in front in a charmingly new way and tied low down at the back.

"L'Heure bleue" was in a grey-blue shade of panne, soft and charming, with a bodice all built up of pearl and strass embroidery on net, with a delicious touch of old rose embroidery above the waist in front. The train hung from each side of the waist at the back and was cleverly caught together at the foot. The wide sash had a frill at the top and bottom, the bottom one so long as almost to be called a tunic, while the top one was quite small.

A black gown was charming; with the dainty coatee of chiffon and brachwenty on, it was an all-black gown, but with the coatee removed, there were touches of a somewhat dark-blue natter in the sash and bands at the wrists of the transparent black chiffon sleeves, and also a large bow at the back of the neck. The black chiffon of the tunic was broken by a bold line of black brachwenty fur, and the soft frills which finished the neck and open square showed lines of white in folds against the skin.

Another gown of softest black duchesse had a tilted up draping to the front of the skirt and a big bow behind, the drapery forming a bouffant on each hip; a rolled collar of white satin enclosed another one of fine ecru lace which crossed in front, the satin bodice was loose with big armholes and the under bodice and sleeves were of transparent black chiffon.

Peacock duvetyln made one of the prettiest house gowns imaginable. The little square-cut bodice had the sash and under bodice and sleeves in soft mellow colored plaid silk. The sash fastened under a buckle covered in the

same silk, a narrow band of skunk outlined the duvetyln, and the collar was of black velvet with dainty touches of lace and crystal buttons.

"Nuit d'Orient" was a striking little gown in cerise velours frisson. The skirt was plain round the hips, set on with a big heading full and gathered into a ruche at the bottom, and the bodice was of lace with revers of diamonds and quaint little up-standing epaulettes of silver lace; the wide sash was fastened with strass buttons.

A quaint child's frock was a palest green, short and scant with woolen embroidery of tangerine and foliage; there were buttons down the front and on quaint little tabs across the back, and a tiny lingerie collar finished the little low neck and sleeves.

Uses for Handkerchiefs

So many of one's friends, when puzzling over the question of what to give for a Christmas or birthday present, seem to hit upon a dozen or so of handkerchiefs as a solution, that many a one of us is possessed of such a surplus stock of handkerchiefs that we can never hope to use them all up for their originally intended purpose.

As an aid to solve the problem of what to do with surplus handkerchiefs, a writer in the Ottawa Free Press has offered the following suggestions:

An embroidered handkerchief can be made into a yoke for a little child's dress. Mark out around the centre a neck line, which you can transfer from any pattern. Cut a line from this to one point, which will be the back. These edges will have to be altered slightly before hemming. They should be hemmed with a straight band or a tape to prevent any stretching of their bias folds.

By turning an embroidered edge back into a flap, the beginning of a little cap for baby will be made. The fullness at the lower edge should be gathered and sewn to a strip of fine heading, through which ribbon for the ties should be run.

Bibs are easily made by using the pointed end of a hand-embroidered handkerchief and cutting the square so as to be the correct size. The sides can then be made of separate panels of the embroidered edges, with strips of fine insertion between, whipped to the linen edges by hand. Join lace beading at the lower point and make it pass around the body under the arms, buttoning at the back. This does away with pins and holds down the bib in place.

A very effective blue-and-white striped sheer linen blouse was made distinctive at the cost of two handkerchiefs—white, with blue embroidered borders. One was used for a pleated jabot in front and the other formed turn-back cuffs on the sleeves. The blues were perfectly matched. The handwork raised the blouse to the plane of an expensive importation. Any color could be used, and in this day of the attractive embroidered kerchief it is not difficult to get.

Little cases for other handkerchiefs can be made of embroidered squares enriched with lace medallions, strips of insertion or edges of lace. Generally a linen handkerchief is sheer enough to show a pale blue or pink lining, which can be made of silk over cotton wadding, which is sprinkled with sachet. The envelope snap is best for this.

A handkerchief pillow made of fine embroidered linen squares and Cluny or Valenciennes lace makes an exquisite gift for a baby. There are many arrangements. The use of a whole handkerchief on the diagonal, with the four corners of another at each corner and joined to the central one by insertion, is a very easy idea. In the centre an embroidered initial surrounded by a wreath makes the pillow doubly beautiful. The back of this can be the same, or made of plain linen.

Handkerchiefs for dainty workbags over contrasting silk linings make lovely gifts for the needlewoman. They can be cut in halves, joined on the short ends to bands of lace and the lower edge gathered to square, circular or oval cardboard, which is covered with the same silk that forms the lining. Ribbon to match the silk should form the drawstrings and bows. Another arrangement is the cutting of a square in the diagonal and making a band by arranging the points in alternation, one up, one down. Strips of lace between the edges of these triangles make a Vandyke effect that is lovely. Line the bag with silk or washable fabric and sew the form to a silk-covered bottom. Fit as you would any embroidery bag.

Probably the most generally useful chemical in the household is the box of sodium bicarbonate (baking powder) reposing on the kitchen cabinet.

The soda will take the strong taste from meats and poultry.

A bit of it placed in cream of tomato soup will prevent the acid of the tomato coagulating the milk.

Soda aids in giving a white appearance to clothing.—St. Louis Star.

The Housekeeper's Column

ATTRACTIVE ORANGE DISHES

There are desserts and sweetmeats and conserves galore in which oranges are either the characteristic flavoring or the main ingredient. Plenty of these concoctions are both simple and delicious and within the reach of all to whom economy of time and money is an object, writes a contributor to The Country Gentleman.

If one wishes plain orange marmalade, shred half a dozen sour oranges—if one can find them—as finely as possible, using the entire orange. The juice of a lemon may be added to "brighten" the taste. Measure the shredded fruit, add twice as much water and let it stand over night. The next day boil, uncovered, for an hour and a half. Let it stand over another night. The third day add an equal measure of hot sugar and let the mixture boil, also uncovered, for an hour and a half, or until clear and somewhat thick. Put a cherry in each glass.

A very delicious, ornamental and easily prepared frozen dessert is called orange from- age. The finished product has a very professional look, and guests are always surprised to find that it has been made in the house, but it is in reality one of the very easiest of creams to prepare. Strain the juice of four or five oranges and one lemon. Boil together one cupful of sugar and one of water three minutes. Pour this over one teaspoonful of granulated gelatin, which has been soaking in two or three tablespoonfuls of cold water. Stir until dissolved and add the fruit juice. Put this in a two-quart ice-cream brick. It should make it about half full; if not, add more water or fruit juice. Whip a pint of cream until stiff, sweeten and flavor to taste, and put it in the brick on top of the juice. Put the cover on over a fold of soft paper, tear off the paper close to the edge of the cover and rub a bit of lard all round the crack to avoid any possibility of the salt water getting in. Pack the brick in ice and salt. The ice should be rather finely chipped for freezing all creams which are not to be churned, and should be in the proportion of three parts of ice to one of salt. Pound this mixture solidly round and over the mould, which should also have a layer of ice and salt under it. Cover and set to freeze for three or four hours. When tipped out the mould is a very ornamental combination of the clear pale yellow sherbet below and the white whipped cream. Bits of shredded cherries may be mixed in the cream.

ORANGE HARLEQUIN

Another company dessert in which the orange plays a large part is orange harlequin. Make a nice orange jelly by any good rule; those coming with the boxes of gelatin are all good if a little more liquid than is called for is added—they are all too stiff. Pour the jelly into a mould, and when it has cooled and just begun to stiffen, stick into it all sorts of dainties that you may happen to have in the house—bits of nutmeats, small strips of figs, bits of candied cherries, white grapes peeled, ginger, divisions of orange. At serving time tip the jelly out on a fancy dish and garnish it with spun sugar or whipped cream. Bits of cherries are very pretty stuck into the whipped cream.

A nice orange pie is made as follows: Beat one egg until very light, add one cupful of sugar and beat again. Then add one cupful of milk and a little salt; the grated rind of half an orange; two cupfuls of flour, in which have been sifted two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder; and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Beat again and bake in two round pans. While the cakes are baking, make the following filling:

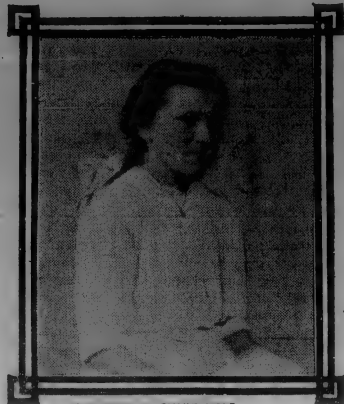
Boil the juice and half grated rind of one orange and a little lemon juice, a cupful of sugar, a cupful of boiling water, and a small piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. Let the mixture cook a minute and then add one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch, wet in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Boil two or three minutes until it is as thick as desired. When the cakes are baked, split them while they are still hot with a sharp knife and put the filling in each. They are very nice just this way, with granulated or powdered sugar sifted over them; but if a more ornamental dessert is wished frost them with orange frosting and lay divisions of tangerine oranges in a pattern round the edges. This rule makes two pies.

HICKORY NUT MACAROONS

Make frosting as for cake; stir in enough pounded hickory nut meats, with mixed ground spice to taste, to make convenient to handle. Flour the hands and form the mixture into little balls. Place on buttered tins, allowing room to spread, and bake in a quick oven.

It is a convenience to make vegetable bags of cheesecloth, into which you put celery, tomatoes, lettuce and other fresh vegetables before placing in the refrigerator.

News and Stories for the Children



MARIAN SIMPSON
Sir James Douglas School.
Best book of specimen pieces of needlework.

Current Topics

Mr. Joseph Martin, Premier of this Province from March 1 to June 14, 1900, and at present Member of Parliament for St. Pancras, London, is ill in New York. Mr. Martin, before coming to British Columbia lived in Manitoba, where he was a prominent Liberal.

A terrible snowstorm raged at the beginning of last week along the Atlantic Coast. Telegraph and telephone wires were thrown down and trains stopped or delayed. The storm, it is said, has been the worst in twenty-six years. A ship went ashore in Chesapeake Bay during the blizzard.

Oak Bay has a fine new school house, which was opened last week by Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education. Contracts have been let for the Quadra Street School and for the little school near the Park. When these are finished and the Hollywood School, there should be room enough for all pupils.

A number of very great men in England, among whom are Lord Roberts, Rudyard Kipling, Viscount Milner and Sir William Ramsay, have issued an appeal to their countrymen to sign a declaration pledging themselves if the Home Rule Bill becomes law without an election to try to prevent the law being put in force.

Grant, Smith & Co. and McDonnell, Limited, are to build the two piers at the outer wharf, which are to cost \$2,244,745. This is in addition to the breakwater, which is to protect the ships that anchor at the piers. This is well under way and is being made by an English firm, Sir John Jackson, Limited.

Under an act before the Legislature, the Doukhobors and any other people in British Columbia who live in communities, that is, who are under a leader and do not mix with other people, must obey all the laws of the Province. Especially they must register births and deaths, send their children to school and keep the rules of health as laid down in the act.

The Legislature of this Province has sent to the Dominion Government a petition asking that British Columbia shall have six senators instead of three, as at present. This is the number Saskatchewan and Alberta will have after the readjustment. Hons. G. Riley, W. J. Macdonald and Hewitt-Bostock now have seats in the Upper House.

Sir John Henniker Heaton, who first brought penny postage into Great Britain, now proposes that there shall be a two-cent rate throughout Europe. He would have a uniform telegraph as well as postal rate between all nations. This would be one step towards universal peace. It was not till cheap postage was introduced that the Post Office began to pay more than its own expenses.

A story comes from Sydney, New South Wales, that three French were eaten at Malekula, one of the New Hebrides group of islands. It was on these islands that the Gordon brothers, of Prince Edward Island, who were among the first Christian missionaries to the South Seas, fell victims to cannibals. The Frenchmen, it is said, went ashore from the Guadeloupe to get laborers.

Before you read this the Home Rule Bill will have come up for its final reading, and Premier Asquith will have told the Opposition and the people of Ulster what he is willing to do to prevent the possibility of the Catholics in the South of Ireland tyrannizing over the Protestants in the North. Whatever happens, this session of Parliament will be one of the most important in modern times.

Great sorrow was felt by many people in Victoria, young and old, at the death of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, which took place at his home on Arm Street on February 25. Mr. Nicholson taught for many years in Victoria West, and many who are now men and women received from him a sound education. As a friend and neighbor he was esteemed by hundreds of old residents of Victoria for his kindness, uprightness and hospitality.

Major Snow, who has been head of the cadets, has gone to New Brunswick. Since coming to the Province this officer has formed twenty-five cadet corps. All over the Province lads are learning to defend their country if it should be in danger, and growing stronger and better for the drill and discipline. Every one of these will wish Major Snow prosperity and success wherever he goes. Their new commanding officer, Major Belson, comes from Calgary.

Every boy in the public schools will be pleased that Mr. Winsby, head of the Fifth Regiment, who was formerly principal and school inspector, has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. They know

that he can lead and teach children, and men are not very different from boys. Some of the boys Mr. Winsby has taught in school are now serving under him in the regiment, and many more will join when they are old enough.

There died at Minneapolis last week Peter Haley, who was ninety-three years old. Fifty-seven years ago Mr. Haley carried letters by dog train between St. Anthony, Grand Forks and Fort Garry. Each trip took a month and the postage on a letter cost about eight dollars. Mr. Haley was afterwards a partner with Mr. J. H. Hill, the great railroad man, in the fur trade. How strange it must have seemed to this pioneer to see Minnesota become a wealthy state and Fort Garry the rich city of Winnipeg! Instead of the old Indian trails the country is crossed by railroads in all directions.

There has been a revolution in Peru. The new President has taken the place of the old one and the Government is being carried on quietly. President Guillermo Billinghurst tried to save the people's money against their will, and Colonel Benavides at the head of the army deposed him and has been selected Provisional President. The business of the country is being carried on by Congress with a committee selected by that body to put its wishes into effect. The former President is imprisoned and the Minister of War was killed. Otherwise there has been no bloodshed or disturbance.

President Wilson would not consent to the Government of the United States having anything to do with lending China money. American business men are determined, however, to have their share of the profits that are to be made by the opening up of that rich country. Among these are great stores of oil. The Standard Oil Company, of which Mr. John D. Rockefeller was the chief member, has become the partner of the Chinese Government in taking the oil from the earth where it has been buried for ages. This company has money, and knowledge and trained workers. There are, however, Chinese patriots who fear the coming of this army of foreign workers, and bid their countrymen beware the fate of Egypt and Korea. On the other hand, some Americans like the Standard Oil to the East India Company, whose trade was the beginning of the conquest of Hindustan. This is not the only great business enterprise that Americans are carrying on in China since the overthrow of the Manchus.

During the week the news from Mexico is chiefly about the steps taken in England and the United States to find out the truth about the murder of the Englishman Benton. A commission was sent to enquire into the case, but Villa would not allow it to cross the border. Carranza, who has set up a form of government, claims he is the proper person to make the enquiry, and the United States has not made public its messages, while England seems to hold President Wilson responsible for the protection of the life of foreign subjects. It appears that several United States subjects have been killed as well as Benton. It is a pity that all who did not wish to take part in the war had not taken President Wilson's advice and come away till peace was restored. It is not surprising that it is hard when war is going on to bring the guilty to justice. The latest report is that Felix Diaz has tried but failed to get the United States Government to sanction his plan to make himself master of Mexico.

Earl Minto, who was Governor-General of Canada from 1898 to 1904, died at his home in Scotland on the first day of March, at the age of sixty-nine. Earl Minto led a useful and very busy life. He belonged to one of the oldest families in Scotland, the Elliots. Like many famous Britons, he attended the school at Eton, going from there to the University of Cambridge. At college and afterwards, Earl Minto was noted as a great athlete. He graduated as B. A. at the age of twenty-one. The next year he joined the army and spent many years in different parts of Africa and in Asia. When Lord Lansdowne came to Canada in 1883 he took Lord Melgund, as the heir to the Earldom of Minto is called, with him, and in the Northwest rebellion of 1885 he acted as chief of staff under Lord Middleton. He went home in 1896, but came out two years later as successor to the Earl of Aberdeen. After a year's rest Lord Minto was sent to the far more difficult post of India. Here he was very successful in ruling a disturbed country. The only son and heir is Lord Melgund, a young man of twenty-three. He is heir not only to great estates and much wealth, but to a great and honorable name.

After passing many important laws and settling the affairs of the Province in order for another year, the Legislature has closed the session. In consequence of its legislation the Canadian Northern Pacific on the mainland will be completed and the Pacific Great Eastern will finish building to Fort George and continue the road into the Peace River district, while the Kettle River Valley Railway will open a shorter way into the Kootenay district. For all purposes the sum of \$1,374,200 has been voted. Schools will be supported and the University begun. Roads will be made and settlement provided for. Technical education will be introduced and the new Normal School completed. Dry lands will be irrigated and the forest protected. Life and property will be as safe as laws and officers can make them, and the sick in mind and body properly cared for. These are only some of the things for which the Legislature must provide. This business of opening up a big province and making provision for its present needs calls for great wisdom and foresight.

The commissioners appointed by the Government to inquire into the conditions of labor in the Province have presented their report. Among other things, they recommend that all laborers shall be insured against accident, and point out that injustice is often done men working in railroad and other camps by their employers giving time checks instead of money. They advise that all places where women work shall be inspected by women and that employers be obliged to give a half holiday in the week, Saturday if possible. It would be better that the Province and the cities should undertake the work of finding employment for people out of work than that this should be made a business whereby the agencies and, sometimes, the employers make a profit from poor people. The commission does not consider it would be best to establish a minimum wage, whether for

mechanics or for shop girls, nor that British Columbia should establish an eight-hour day until Canada does so as a whole. Injustice is often done workers when they are obliged to buy supplies from their employers, and the commission recommends that these should be sold at cost.

Miners accused of breaking the law in the mining districts last August are still being tried. The jury has found most of them guilty, either of rioting or of unlawful assembly or of both. Many have been allowed to return home under suspended sentence. A debate on the labor troubles took place in the Parliament at Ottawa last week in which Mr. Shepherd, Member for Nanaimo, asked that clemency should be shown the prisoners. A resolution brought in by the Liberals condemning Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labor for not settling the labor troubles was voted down by a large majority, Premier Borden declaring that Mr. Crothers had done everything in his power.

As we learned some weeks since, there was a strike of railroad men in South Africa which threatened to put an end to work in the mines and all the other industries of the country. It was feared that, in addition to this, it might bring about an uprising of the natives—Kaffirs and other tribes of negroes—who greatly outnumber the white men. There were, it was reported, attempts to dynamite bridges and interfere with the trains. Premier Botha, formerly Boer general, called out the soldiers, put the country under martial law, arrested the ringleaders and sent them to London. When the South African Parliament met the other day at Cape Town, the acts of the Premier, which were done without its authority, were declared legal. Although when the labor leaders arrived in London they were received quietly, a great demonstration was organized in a few days. Half a million people, more than there are in all British Columbia, marched through the streets to a meeting in Hyde Park. Speeches were made, which in a country less free than England would have been declared treasonable. Botha's actions were condemned and the British Government called upon to interfere. Tom Mann, the English labor leader, has gone to South Africa. The great procession, seven miles long, that marched through London streets committed no outrage nor even disorder so far as the dispatches state.

Canada opens its Eastern doors to all immigrants from Europe, because these people are of the same race as ourselves. It is otherwise with the people of Asia. They are of a different race and different religion. This is true of the Chinese and Japanese. The Hindus, who are British subjects, belong to the same great family as Europeans, but have different beliefs and different ways of thinking and acting. India, China and Japan are very thickly peopled and labor is cheap. The inhabitants of all these countries want to come to Canada, especially to British Columbia. The Chinese, except the merchant class, must pay \$500 for the privilege of coming to Canada. The Japanese, by agreement, only come in small numbers, and the Hindus can only come direct from their home ports. This regulation has hitherto prevented families settling here. Many people in Eastern Canada object to these restrictions, and in Parliament, a few days ago, Mr. G. H. Barnard and Mr. Stevens, of Vancouver, spoke in favor of the total exclusion of all Orientals. There is no more difficult question in Canada today than this one. Boys and girls should remember that the people of this continent and of Europe must face the competition in labor and in trade of China, Japan and India. We may shut them from our shores. Whether we ought to do this or not is a question for the nation to decide. But neither we nor any one else can keep their manufactures and their products from the markets of the world. If they are more skillful, more ingenious, more industrious and more saving than we are in America, they will, in the end, gain. The battles of the future may be fought on our farms and in our workshops.

Victoria Boy Scouts

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

The regular monthly business meeting of the Victoria Boy Scouts' Association will be held at the District Headquarters, 534 Broughton Street, on Tuesday next, the 10th March, at 8 p.m. Members of the Council will, therefore, please take this notice, and endeavor to be present.

The Patrol Leaders' Council will also be held next Monday at the District Headquarters, 7:30 p.m. Each Scoutmaster will kindly appoint two Patrol Leaders to represent the Troop at this meeting.

The Executive Committee will meet on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock sharp.

BRIGADE PAPER CHASE

Another paper chase will be held on Saturday next, the 14th March, at which all Scouts are expected to attend. The meeting place and course will be announced at a later date.

THE LETTER TRAIL

A NEW "SHERLOCK HOLMES" GAME FOR BOY SCOUTS

Assistant Scoutmaster D. New, in conjunction with Captain Harvey, has arranged a novel form of competition, which will give our Scouts something to do in their spare time, now that the hours of daylight are beginning to lengthen.

Three tickets, entitling the finders to the first, second and third prizes respectively, are to be hidden in a spot somewhere in the neighborhood of Victoria.

A series of letters of instructions will also be concealed in various places, each letter merely describing the way to find the next one in the series. The first letter of all will be supplied to Scoutmasters, and the last letter contains directions for finding the prize tickets. These letters will be written in various tricky ways; some in Morse, some in Semaphore, or possibly in a secret code which will test the cleverness of the Scouts. Competitors will need a good knowledge of the city, and a map will be necessary in some cases.

There is no time limit. Competitors will have to copy each letter when found, and they are trusted to replace the letter exactly as found, and not to take any unfair advantages. Scouts must compete separately, and not help each other.

The exact nature of the prizes has not yet been decided upon, but full particulars will be published as soon as all arrangements have been made.

The Heart of the Little Old Grocer

"Now then, James Price, what do you mean by it—eh? Take down those shutters at once, and sweep the floor. D'ye hear? Don't stand there blowing on your fingers as if you were frozen! Work! That's the thing to make you warm!"

A sheet of icy wind whirled round the open doorway, the streets lay white and glistening in the raw morning air. Cold and sharp the day, cold and sharp, too, James Price's fingers; but colder and sharper—for, at least, so it seemed to the boy standing in the open doorway of the little grocer's shop—the voice of the old man for whom he worked.

Slowly he undid the iron hasp that held the shutters in place. My word, how cold it was! The very shutters themselves seemed to have shrunk during the night, and the cold contact of the iron bar stung his fingers like pins and needles. He looked down at his frozen boots. Presently he would have to trudge through the snow to every quarter of the little town with parcels of groceries. He shivered.

Parcels here, parcels there, all filled with food and fine things. Parcels here and parcels there, but never one to carry home to where his mother and the twins waited for his coming. Again he blew upon his frozen fingers.

Cold—he drew his tattered jacket closer round his thin body—yes, and hungry, too, that's what he was! There was little enough at home for the others, let alone for him, a growing boy of fourteen.

But, after all, it wouldn't be so bad if it weren't for the rent. That was the trouble. Three weeks owing, and the agent threatening to turn them into the street! Again his eye fell on the snow-covered pavements; again he shuddered. It was not easy to find the three-and-sixpence each week for the two miserable little rooms where he and his mother and the twins lived.

But even so it was home, and a rush of warm tears filled the boy's eyes at the recollection of the agent's threats, and at the ogre-like picture the man had drawn of the landlord to the terrified woman and children.

"Tain't me," the burly rascal had assured them; "it's him; the owner. A cruel, hard-hearted old hunk—that's what he is. Me! I'm as tender-hearted as an infant, I am. But I've got my instructions, I have, and I've got to carry 'em out. So you pay, or out you go!"

A sob stuck in James Price's throat at the recollection.

"Bless my heart, what's wrong with the boy this morning?" The old man peered angrily over the top of his spectacles. "Do I pay you five shillings a week to stand and cry like a baby because the weather happens to be a trifle cold? Tut, tut! Get along with you at once, you young rascal! Work! That'll warm you!"

"I—wasn't—crying—because—I was—c—cold," blubbered James. "I—was—crying 'cause of my mother."

"Your mother!" The old grocer seemed very much astonished indeed to hear that James Price had a mother. He pushed his spectacles high up on his forehead. "Your mother?" he repeated slowly. "Well, what's the matter with her, and what does she mean by it—eh?"

James dug a small red knuckle into the corner of his eye.

"It's—it's the landlord, sir," he said. "Oh, it's the landlord, is it?" The old man leaned his head cunningly to one side and closed one eye, while he regarded James very fixedly with the other. "Oh, it's the landlord, is it? Why, just now you said it was your mother! What d'ye mean by it, boy? How dare you tell me lies?"

"It's—it's both, sir."

The old man paused in the act of weighing a packet of sugar; he leaned over the counter and frowned sternly at the boy's tear-stained face.

"And you—what were you crying for? That's what I want to know. You just tell me that! What were you crying for?" He paused. "What have landlords and mothers got to do with you—eh?"

"He—he's going to sling us into the street, sir, 'cause we can't pay our rent. He—he's the worst and cruellest man that ever lived. A mean old hunk—a miser that sucks people's blood, sir. Lastwasts, that's what Mr. Nast, the agent, says."

"Oh, that's what Mr. Nast said, did he? And what's your landlord's name, boy? And why doesn't your father pay the rent he owes? There wouldn't be any need for you to go blubbering in the barrel and spoiling all my sugar if your father paid his rent."

"Haven't got a father, sir. He—he died soon after the twins were born. Don't know his name, sir. I don't."

"Don't know your father's name!" The little old grocer gazed at the boy in the utmost amazement. "How can that be?"

"The landlord's, sir."

"Oh, I see, you don't know the landlord's name. That's it, is it? Well, tell me, where do you live?"

"Wood Lane, sir—No. 63."

The information appeared to give the little man great satisfaction.

"Wood Lane," he repeated, rubbing his hands together. No. 63. Yes, yes, I'll remember. And so Mr. Nast said that your landlord was a mean old hunk, did he?"

"Yes, sir."

"And a miser?"

"Yes, sir."

(Continued Next Week)

TREES

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the sweet earth's hungry breast.

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in Summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree!

—Joyce Kilmer in Poetry

PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD

THE following is the text of a paper read before the Local Council of Women of Victoria and Vancouver Island by Mrs. R. S. Day, which will be found to be a valuable and earnest contribution on one of the weightiest national problems of the day, and which we have therefore much pleasure in being able to print for the benefit of our readers:

At the last meeting of the International Council of Women, held in Toronto, in 1909, the necessity for a due recognition of the fact that the child of today will mould the destinies of the nations of tomorrow, was so often and so emphatically urged by delegates of widely differing nationalities, that it was unanimously decided to give the many and complex problems of childhood a foremost place on the agenda of the Quinquennial of 1914.

All National Councils were, therefore, requested to make a study of this important subject, and send their delegates well prepared with information to that great meeting which will be held this year in Rome.

For this purpose a special convener was appointed by each National Council, and its respective Local Councils were each asked to nominate a member to act with her, and in this way constitute a committee.

The convener found that, at the outset of her work of investigation, she was severely handicapped owing to the impossibility of obtaining accurate knowledge of the degree and extent of the evils threatening the children of the Dominion. We know these evils exist—we could give instances of individual cases which would cover our programme today, but how to cope with them, how to get definite and reliable data in order to act or legislate effectively is what baffles us. One thing so dovetails into another; we arouse one hornet, and lo! the whole nest overwhelms us!

We cannot divorce "Problems of Childhood" from "Problems of Parenthood." Why is there such a thing as juvenile crime, and why are there juvenile delinquents? And not parental crime and parental delinquents with punishment meted out to those who are responsible for juvenile offences?

Why is Motherhood our only unskilled industry?

Motherhood, with all its Divine possibilities and opportunities.

Motherhood, with all its delicate and intricate problems.

Motherhood, with all it means to the future of the race, is yet the only phase of life for which there is comparatively no preparation.

And so on. Many questions might be asked which would take all our skill and knowledge to answer. And meanwhile the cry for "mothers" goes up from the heart of childhood the world over, and when that cry is answered we may close our Day Nurseries and Children's Aid Homes, and there will be no problems of childhood for special committees to solve for they will be solved by every thoughtful mother in her own home.

But that call has not been answered yet, and meanwhile our committees and Children's Aid Societies and Day Nurseries are a sad necessity, and, as such, claim the earnest support of every woman.

The scope of the work of this committee covers a large area, and includes such subjects as pre-natal influence, heredity, the right of the child to be well born, the care of the child, the necessity for hours of undisturbed sleep, proper food at regular intervals, suitable and seasonable clothing, plenty of fresh air and sunshine, with protection for the eyes; a study of the ways and means by which a child expresses itself, its manifold activities, too often dubbed "naughty," which must be guided into proper channels.

The large question of education, physical, mental, moral and spiritual, amusement, recreation; child labor, that disgrace to our modern civilization. The problem of the only child who would be the better for a little wholesome neglect, and the problem of the many children who suffer from too much of it.

How are things to be equalized and adjusted, so that all may have "a fair fighting chance?"

Then we have that saddest of all classes. The child who has to be protected from its own parents. Our orphans and illegitimate children, the former always being objects of solicitude in a Christian community, but the latter having no place in it, and contributing to an alarming extent to the list of youthful criminals.

Again, the spoiled child, or the over-indulged child, is too prominent a feature of the Twentieth Century to escape mention, for it is "the nation's wasted wealth," and there is no cruelty so hard or so bitter in its results as the cruelty of spoiling a child.

And, last on our list, that somewhat indefinable product, "The Modern Child," whose greatest need seems to be what has been called "the encouragement of a slipper."

Each of the problems would require a paper to itself, and I have barely time to sug-

gest a solution to some of them, though I had to mention all because they come within the range of this committee's work.

We all realize that it is almost too late to commence to train those who are already parents for the duties of parenthood, but we must see to it somehow that the future fathers and mothers do not grow up without an understanding of the responsibility that is more than likely to devolve upon them.

It seems to me that perhaps the first thing necessary is the idealization of home life, with all that means of home-making in its highest sense and parenthood. The ideals of life applied to the realities of life, a far more possible thing than it appears at first.

Then, suitable guidance for the girl in the choice of her boy friends; and finally, of the man who will be the father of her children; and for the boy in the selection of her who will be the mother of his. If this special point were more seriously put before our boys and girls I cannot think that there would be so many disastrous marriages, especially if we show them why only the healthy and morally fit should be the fathers and mothers of the children of our land.

Thirdly, a recognition of the fact that the first condition necessary for the effective care of the baby is the care of the mother, and we might with advantage emulate the example of the German women who so carefully look after poor, prospective mothers, and provide homes for them where they will have every attention and be taught how to care for themselves and their children.

Then we have the case of the deserted mother, or the mother who from any cause has to be the breadwinner, and must work for the support of those depending on her.

Now, we care for her children in our Day Nurseries and Children's Homes, and if they become criminals we send them to our Industrial Schools and Reformatories, but the women who follow us will wonder if it was really so—if it was possible that we, Christian men and women living in the first decade of the Twentieth Century, with all its boasted civilization and culture, could ever have permitted, even provided for, the separation of the mother from her children because of cruel circumstances forced her to work outside the home in order to give them the necessities of life.

She has endowed the nation with the nation's wealth, ought not the nation to endow her with the means of developing it?

In other words, the woman who brings children into the world, the nation's greatest asset, and who, through no fault of hers, finds herself without provision for them, should receive from the State a sufficient allowance to enable her to provide for their wants, without being compelled to leave them, during their

waking hours, unmothered and uncared for. Let us stop talking so much about the boys and girls on our streets and find out a little about what their fathers and mothers are doing and how we can best help them. It is a little too soon to worry about the conservation of other "natural resources" until the conservation of the child, the greatest of all our natural resources is attended to. The preamble of our convention, with which every annual meeting might well be opened, pledges us to conserve the highest good of the family and the State. Let us try and do it more effectively than ever before by definite, persistent direct effort, never letting go until we have accomplished what we set out to do.

Then there is the matter of sex teaching, about which we say too much and do too little. This, and the religious training of the child, are the most sacred of all subjects, and should be taught by the father and mother as the dawning intelligence of the child requires and demands.

Believe me, ladies, if there was that religious training and moral training in our homes, we would not be trying to shift such responsibilities on to our public teachers.

But there are the mothers who don't do it. And there are the mothers who won't do it. And there are the mothers who can't do it. Therefore, let us, as women and mothers, get together and find out what is best to be done and how to do it.

There is only one more "problem" I can touch upon today, and that is the question of "amusement." We all agree that children need amusement, or the recreation which comes through play. You need it, I need it, they need it; and if they cannot get it lawfully in proper places they are going to get it unlawfully in improper places, but have it they must.

We have our cheap theatres, with their hideous travesties on all the great sacraments of life, our pool rooms, our saloons and our dance halls, and we hear a great deal about these harmful influences from our social and moral reformers, but very little about any really earnest attempt to provide counter-attractions, which will be interesting and enjoyable as well as harmless.

What are we really doing in this way for our boys? for our girls? Each one with a soul needing development, each one trying to find in cheap theatres, gay shops and brilliantly-lighted streets some sort of romance, and each one yearning for joy and beauty and pleasure. As parents, let us ask ourselves are we meeting these requirements, or leaving it to stock companies or other dangerous agencies?

Our generation of parents is probably guilty of the sin of over-indulgence more than any other, and because of this we are destroy-

ing in our children all capacity for real enjoyment, we are doing it unintentionally, we are doing it thoughtlessly, but we are doing it surely, and nothing can ever make up to them for that loss.

In our anxiety not to seem "hard" but to give them "a good time" now, we forget that it may mean irritability, "nerves," weakened vitality, lack of energy and general unfitness for the battle of life, later on. And here the strength of our love must be great enough to bear not only being misunderstood by our friends, but even by our children, for this is sometimes the inevitable price of true motherhood.

Do you think that we would now enjoy comparatively simple pleasures as we do if those pleasures had not been restricted in childhood and come as a reward for duty done and not irrespective of its being done. I am a poor walker, but I would walk a long way to see a girl of fifteen or even twelve playing with a doll or enjoying her hoop, or skipping rope, as I used to do, and I venture to say most of us here today would still enjoy going to a picnic and carrying our lunch, but I am afraid our children would say it was "no fun!"

With sorrow and regret we have to admit that instead of the healthy open-air enjoyments, and games, which for centuries have been the joy of childhood, our boys and girls now demand the same social distractions as their grown-up brothers and sisters enjoy. Children's dances continue until late, or rather early hours, and are in every respect like those for grown-up people. Their programmes must be "full up," and their partners "bore" them just the same.

Children's games and romps in the afternoon, followed by a simple tea, are almost obsolete. Alas! and one sometimes wonders how it will all end. The saddest part is that the result upon the children of these exciting and unnatural conditions is most deplorable.

And again we have to ask "Whose fault is it?" Who is to blame? And my paper has moved round in a circle and come back to where it started—to urge the necessity for building up our homes, for preparation for the duties and responsibilities of parenthood, and for the need of parental control and discipline—that good old-fashioned word which means "knowledge and experience gained by suffering."

Then for the larger family, the children of our city, let us try to get into closer touch with other mothers by some such means as the "Big Sister" movement, and let us persist in our efforts to provide a sufficient number of completely equipped and supervised playgrounds in Summer, and urge that the assembly halls of our churches and public schools be thrown open every evening in Winter as social centres. There may be difficulties in the way, but they may not be insurmountable, and it is worth while to try to overcome them.

Again, there is so much to be said of the value of military training, and the possible advantage of having it compulsory, for our boys, with all it means of duty, discipline, obedience and endurance. Also, technical training, so that they may be able to engage in the world's industrial strife as skilled workers.

The national convener of this committee urges very strongly that we should work for the establishment of a Children's Bureau in our Legislature. Its work consists in procuring data concerning every phase of child life, with a view to bringing about such remedial legislation and reforms as will safeguard the children, and therefore the race. She says that in no other way can effective child welfare work be done, because only duly authorized and properly trained persons can get the information necessary.

By these, and every other means, let us try to find the best solution of the "Problems of Childhood," but, I think, that after all is said and done even the most prejudiced must admit that, though there is a tremendous field of effective work before the educated woman, there is a far greater one before the enfranchised woman. The educated woman can help to solve these problems, the enfranchised woman alone can solve them.

I am one who believes that, with all the talk of national decadence, the heart of the nation is still sound and rings true. We hold the keys of the situation, and still have it in our power to impress upon our children's hearts the hall marks of a great imperial race! Reverence for Holy things, an unflinching sense of Duty, and the determination to overcome difficulties by hard work, indomitable pluck, and the force of a strong purpose, and will, which declines, under any circumstances, to recognize even the possibility of defeat!

So shall we send forth a race of "Dread Naughts," with muscles strong and nerves steady, with intellects keen and active, who have attained the mastery over self, who are fit for the strain of modern life, and capable of rendering the highest service to God and humanity.

LILLA DAY

Developing Empire Harbors

Lord Pirrie has submitted to the Dominions Royal Commission an interesting memorandum on the development of Imperial and other harbors from the point of view of shipowners and shipbuilders. He entirely adheres to the views he expressed to the Select Committee on steamship subsidies, in 1902, as to the desirability of providing deep approaches to the chief harbors of the Empire. Alluding to developments which have taken place since then, Lord Pirrie refers to the "admirable scheme" in process of execution in the Port of London, but expresses the fear that at the present rate of progress it will be quite inadequate by the time it is completed.

With regard to other large ports, he mentions that the entrance of Port Phillip, at Melbourne, is steadily, if slowly, being deepened, but concerning two other important trade centres, namely, the St. Lawrence and the River Plate, there is little progress to record. "The commission will quite understand," says the memorandum, "that a condition of affairs which is fairly adequate today may be quite inadequate (probably will be largely inadequate) in ten years' time."

Lord Pirrie points out that the developments which will take place in the size and draught of ocean-going vessels are limited entirely by the facilities which can be obtained and the draught of water which prevails in the harbors at the various ports of call and terminal ports. "This applies to all ocean-going vessels, and I may state that, with the increased draught now becoming available at Melbourne, my firm has recently built by far the largest vessel yet put into the Australian trade, her load draught being greater than can now be satisfactorily utilized at Melbourne, in anticipation of the development of that port being continued."

"Provided that the draughts of water and harbor facilities available at the different Australian ports will permit of a steady increase in the size of vessels, I do not think we would

be justified in setting any limit which could be put forward for vessels in such a trade. The commission may feel assured that shipowners will do their best to ensure that the size of the largest and newest vessels shall always be such as to utilize fully any probable development of port facilities."

In Lord Pirrie's opinion, the effect of the deepening of the Suez Canal, and of the capacity of the Panama Canal will, by encouraging shipowners to build vessels up to the maximum dimensions which these waterways will pass, increase the demand on the part of shipping for greater depth in the principal harbors of the world. There is no doubt in his mind that the minimum working depth now desirable for a first-class harbor is at least forty feet, and, in view of the time which it takes to get harbor authorities in motion and to obtain results from them, he thinks the minimum depth which engineers should now recommend is at least forty-five feet. By the time that anything like this depth is secured in many harbors there is certain to be a demand for it from the shipping using the ports.

Professor Sir John Biles, who has also submitted a memorandum, does not think it unreasonable to predict that within twenty or thirty years a depth of sixty feet will be capable of being profitably employed.

A burglar, in attempting to enter Wright's store, was shot at by Winfred Rardin. The man started to run, the bullet striking him between the fence corner and front gate, inflicting a superficial wound.—Butler County (Ky.) Reformer.

"I'll have to arrest you," said the policeman. The man who was having trouble with his wife threw both arms around the officer and exclaimed:

"This isn't any arrest! This is a rescue."

THE PATH OF NAPOLEON

BY JAMES MORGAN

RULER OF FRANCE AT THIRTY

MR. MORGAN tells today the swift-running story of Napoleon's sudden return from Egypt, based only on re-capturing Italy for France, to find himself unexpectedly swept on a wild wave of popular enthusiasm to the dictatorship of a bankrupt and demoralized republic within a month of his arrival in the country; of the role of a comely opera conspiracy that brought to an end the French Revolution and overthrew the directory, with the usual bit of side play by the jealous Corsican husband and the coquetish Josephine; how the death of Washington served Napoleon's plans.

This is a complete story in itself of a crowded half year in the life of the Man of Destiny.

DATES AND EVENTS

Land from Egypt.....	Oct. 5, 1799
Arrived in Paris.....	Oct. 16, 1799
At head of Provisional Government.....	Nov. 10, 1799
Proclaimed new Constitution.....	Dec. 13, 1799
First Consul for ten years.....	Dec. 26, 1799
Appealed for peace with England and Austria.....	Dec. 26, 1799
Convoked Legislative bodies.....	Jan. 1, 1800
Peace refused by England.....	Jan. 4, 1800
And by Austria.....	Jan. 15, 1800
Re-organized judiciary and local government; reformed tax system and established Bank of France.....	Jan. 18, 1800
Pacific rebellions West.....	Jan. 27, 1800
Constitution ratified by people.....	Feb. 7, 1800
Memorial service for Washington.....	Feb. 9, 1800
Moved to the Tuilleries.....	Feb. 19, 1800

The people of the pretty little port of Frejus on the Mediterranean Riviera, sixty miles East of Toulon, awoke of an October morning in the year 1799 to the astonishing news that Napoleon was entering their harbor, having made a safe run of nearly fifty days through the British blockade. All France supposed him to be penned up in Egypt. "Had he fallen from heaven," Savary tells us, "his appearance would not have created more surprise and enthusiasm."

He did not dream of the frenzied welcome that awaited him. On the contrary, he was fearful of a long detention in quarantine. When the townspeople, frantic with joy, swarmed out in boats and surrounded his ship, his companions shouted a warning to keep at a safe distance, as the vessel had come from the plague-infested Orient. But the people roared: "We prefer the plague to the Austrians." While Napoleon was absent, the conquering soldiers of Austria had obliterated his victories in Italy, and the inhabitants of Southern France were in terror of an invasion by the white coats.

THE SAVIOUR OF FRANCE

As with the population of Frejus, so it was with the French people as a whole. They preferred any evils Napoleon might bring to the evils already upon them.

His journey from Frejus was a triumphant progress. News of his coming flew ahead of him. Bells were rung and bonfires lighted. When the announcement of his return was made in the theatres, the performances were interrupted by cries of delight and patriotic songs, and Savary adds in his "Memoires" that "a great nation suddenly passed from melancholy and despair to pride and triumph."

Everywhere along his drive of 600 miles he was hailed as the rescuer of the republic. The tumultuous demonstration was, in fact, a great popular election and the voice of the nation was heard in tones that none could mistake.

In his "Memoires," Blanche says, "people embraced each other in the streets and threw themselves in front of his carriage in their struggles to catch a glimpse of him." Every town he passed gave him an enthusiastic reception, but none, we may be sure, touched the same emotions as Valence when she welcomed him. The melancholy, almost still, little town of Valence, where only a few years before had haunted her lanes and garrets. There, while cking out an existence on \$20 a month he had found the contribution to the book on the "Constitution of the Republic" that he had studied the lessons of empire. At the gate of the town he was greeted by Mlle. Bon, and her former lodger gave her an Indian shawl and a silver compass. For this favorite of fortune ever retained at least one simple quality, a recollection of all who touched his life in his earlier days and a desire to draw them after him as he sped up the heights of fame.

THE JEALOUS HUSBAND

By an unexpected shortening of his route, Napoleon raced into Paris before the city awoke. It was 6 o'clock in the morning when, with the applause of France ringing in his ears, and there in nothing more fervent or intoxicating—he leaped from his carriage and, hastening up the walk, entered his little honeymoon house, to find Josephine alone and the place full of waiting domestics, who, thinking they were coming of a brother with their pity for the husband of a faithless wife.

But poor Josephine, at that moment at least, was not consoling herself for her spouse's absence in the company of ex-Lieutenant Hippolyte Charles, now a prosperous army contractor. On the contrary, she was driving furiously back to Paris, after having missed Napoleon on the road where she had hoped to surprise him and tell her story first.

All day long her carriage whirled homeward, and with every hour the angry husband grew more resolute. Only with the night did she come, and then to find the door of his room bolted against her and her fearful appeals for admittance. But it is one thing to see a woman weeping and quite another only to hear her as Napoleon heard Josephine's outcries echoing through the house. He declared again and again his settled purpose to cast her off.

A peace-maker asked if he wished all Paris to laugh at his hero. Well, at least, they must live apart, she must go to Malmesbury, their country place. As to forgiving her, he would have to tear out his heart and fling it in the fire before he could do such a thing.

But as he himself almost saved his Guard until the last to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, Josephine now called up her guard, the two children, whom the streets loved as his own. When the obstinate husband saw them on the stairs, weeping with their mother, his resistance began to melt.

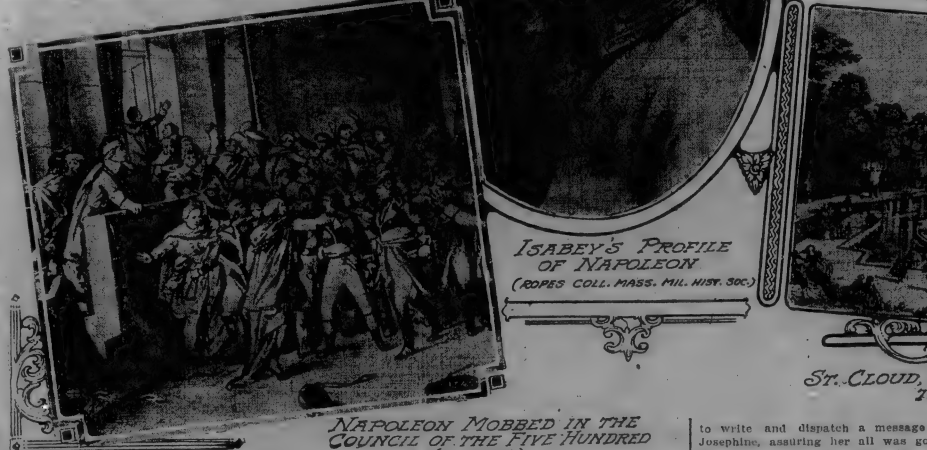
"I can't stand too many tears," he explained to a friend. The abs of those poor young things were too much for me. He could not be so hard-hearted as to visit the sins of the first generation on the second, and he told Eugene he would keep him with him. "No, General," his young aide replied. "I bid you farewell on the spot!" Thereupon he embraced the loyal son and next he lifted both the mother and the daughter from their knees. The storm was over, and the wife took care thenceforth never to arouse her Corsican husband's jealousy. When Lucien came to his brother's chamber the next morning at seven he was astonished to see Josephine peeping out from beneath the coverlet.

THE PEAR WAS RIPE

Napoleon had hastened from Egypt



THE FIRST CONSUL
(ROPER COLL. MASS. MIL. HIST. SOC.)



ISABEY'S PROFILE OF NAPOLEON
(ROPER COLL. MASS. MIL. HIST. SOC.)

NAPOLEON MOBBED IN THE COUNCIL OF THE FIVE HUNDRED
(N. D. PACO)

NAPOLEON A CREATURE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

I am a creature of circumstances. I do but go where events point out the way.

with an ambition to be the savior of the country from military disasters in Italy and with no expectation that the time had already come for him to take his place in France, with no thought that "the pear was ripe" as he had been in the habit of saying. But he found he had only to shake the tree to bring down the fruit. France was not forcing foreign armies so much as the plotting factions at home, who forever fought the country between the two horns of the dilemma, the return of the Bourbons or the return of the Terror.

She did not lack for a soldier. A statesman was hovering great need. The Republic had fallen, and after an even ten years of incessant little revolutions within the great Revolution, the hurried and wearied people seemed ready to purchase law and order at any cost.

The country turned to Napoleon, therefore, not so much as a soldier as a ruler, not so much as the conqueror as the lawgiver of Italy and Egypt. After a decade of bloodshed and turmoil the freedom of the press and freedom of speech were suppressed, social laws were extorted, suspected families and communities were treated like savages and required to give hostages for their peaceable conduct, until thousands of persons were in prison for no crime. Schools hardly existed. Hospitals were demoralized and the public health neglected. The roads were in a wretched state and swarming with bandits. Napoleon's own baggage was robbed on the way from Frejus.

The streets of the capital were filthy. The dead bodies lying in them in the morning testified to the crimes of the night. Only a little loose change remained in the national treasury, and rent, or Government securities, were down to twelve francs, which meant that the Republic was paying interest at the rate of forty-one per cent.

The Directory was at the end of its rope. Twice Napoleon had propped it up with bayonets. Where it had formerly expelled and packed the legislative councils at pleasure, the councils were now expelling and packing it. Director Barras, an ex-noble, was negotiating with the Bourbons for their return. Director Sieyes, an ex-priest was looking for a soldier with whom to conspire for the overthrow of the Government and the constitution. All realized that the downfall was near and each faction was planning to profit by the inevitable revolution.

READY-MADE PLOTS

The day Napoleon arrived on the scene nearly every plotter began an attempt to draw him into his own particular plot. Yet he exercised no official power. He had no army, having left his command in Egypt. He really did not have to conspire. He had only to choose among the conspiracies already hatched before he landed on the shore of France. The conspirators fairly pulled out his door.

In the end he selected the Sieyes

brand of revolution. Sieyes was a member of the Directory of five members, which held the executive power, while the Council of the Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred formed the upper and lower houses of the legislative body. His plot called for the assembling of those two houses in an extraordinary session at an early hour in the morning, before the city could be astir. The Ancients, whose members were favorably to a change, were to declare that Paris was in danger of a terrorist uprising, appoint Napoleon to the command of the military forces for the protection of the capital and adjourn the legislative session to the quiet and security of St. Cloud.

In the midst of the panic thus fomented, Sieyes and a fellow-conspirator in the Directory were to resign and the remaining directors were to be frightened into resigning, while the Legislature at St. Cloud was to be hastened into establishing a new Government with a new constitution. Sieyes proposed to handle the politicians and look to Napoleon to control the army officers, who naturally rallied around him in unquestioning loyalty when they saw him preparing to act.

A SCHEDULED REVOLUTION

Like everything with which Napoleon had to do, the revolution moved according to a wisely arranged schedule. All his trusted companions in arms were to be at his house in the Rue de la Victoire at an unseasonably early hour on a certain November morning. And at six o'clock they were all present and accounted for. Indeed, a guard of 300 dragoons were in the saddle as early as five, with Sebastian, a trusted Corsican, at their head.

The uniformed crowd of officers overflowed the little house and stood in the yard. General Bernadotte was there, but not in his uniform and in no mood to further the ambition of one whom he dared deem a rival. The General in command of the city, a man of vital personality, burst in with a demand to be informed what it was all about. This was Lefebvre, the husband of the former landlady, the Mme. Sans Gêne of the stage and the novel. He was too hot-headed a republican to have been approached in cold blood and to be told the secret in advance.

"Lefebvre," cried Napoleon, "you, one of the pillars of the Republic, why do you leave it to perish at the hands of the lawyers? Here is the sword I wore at the Pyramids; I give it to you as a pledge of my confidence."

"Let us throw the lawyers into the river," roared the fierce republican as he fondled his new toy.

Sieyes now sent word that he had played his part with the Ancients. Thereupon Napoleon came out of his house and asked the overflowed meeting of officers in the yard, "Can I depend on you to save the Republic?" (Cheers.)

A SUDDEN COLLAPSE

Mounting his horse and followed by his comrades, the morning sun gleaming off their brilliant trappings, he galloped to the Tuilleries. There the Ancients were waiting to receive his oath of allegiance. He renewed his vows to

the Republic, but not the Republic as it had been. On the contrary, he asked the Ancients to forget the past and stand for a Republic founded on "true liberty, civil liberty and national representation."

Meeting in the palace yard one who was merely the private secretary of Director Barras, he overwhelmed the poor fellow by loudly demanding: "What have you done with that France that I left in such glory? I left peace, I found war. I left victories, I found reverse. Where are the 100,000 men who have disappeared from French soil? They are dead and they were my companions in arms. This state of things cannot last; before three years it would lead us to despotism."

Of course, the unoffending secretary could not reply to that sweeping indictment of the Government. Nor was it necessary that he should. It had been delivered only for public consumption, and the poet Arnault stood at the speaker's elbow to take it down for the newspapers.

Lannes, Marmont, Soult, Macdonald and Murat, each with a strong force, were posted at the points where they would do the most good. Paris knew its master. "The man on horseback" was the cry. And at six o'clock whiff of his grapeshot, was still as a mouse. It was hardly necessary for Fouché to reassure the city with his italicized placard: "Let not the weak be uneasy; they are with the strong."

NAPOLEON AT ST. CLOUD

The next morning all curious Paris was awhirl or afoot on the road to St. Cloud. To the deserted halls of Marie Antoinette in this palace the Council of the Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred went to deliberate on the dangers of the Republic, while Napoleon anxiously waited in a nearby apartment for the schedule of the revolution to be observed. Out in the courtyard he had a regiment drawn up as a side for battle.

Meanwhile Sieyes and his aide partner, Ducos, had resigned from the Directory. Talleyrand, with a resignation duly written out, had glided in upon Barras as he was coming from his bath. He convinced Barras it would be the better part of valor to sign it, after which the deposed Director stepped into his carriage and took to the woods. With these resignations the Directory was left without a quorum and helpless. Besides, the two remaining Directors were virtually prisoners under guard, with General Moreau acting as their jailer.

With the slow hours of delay at St. Cloud, however, Napoleon grew increasingly anxious and angry. It was his first experience with a legislative body that pretended to any independence of his own will. Fairly beside himself at last, and saying he was going to make an end of it, he burst in upon the Ancients.

In his rage he could only rant incoherently about his brothers in arms, volcanoes, Caesar, Cromwell, liberty and equality. One of the few things he was distinctly heard to say was, "I will resign my power when the danger which threatens the Republic shall have passed away." Bourrienne pulled his coat tail and urged in a whisper, "Withdraw, General, you know not what you are saying." After a few more stammered words he turned to leave as abruptly as he had entered, shouting as he went, "Let those who love me follow me."

Yet he seemed satisfied with his awkward performance and sent Bourrienne

to write and dispatch a message to Josephine, assuring her all was going well. Into the courtyard the bewildered man went and there mounted his horse, while his soldiers cried, "Vive Bonaparte!" But he soon leaped from his saddle and with a guard of grenadiers rushed into the Council of Five Hundred.

LOST HIS HEAD

This body was not in the plot and the sight of the soldiers infuriated the red-gowned Council. It would not be stifled by its president, Lucien Bonaparte, who, as a compliment to his brother, had been elected to the chair. Councilors grabbed the invader of their sanctuary by the collar of his grey coat and, while denouncing him as a traitor and dictator, shook him as a dog shakes a rat.

Although history doubts if any weapon was drawn on him, he cried in the midst of the noisy melee: "They mean to assassinate me," and then the sound of war folk like a fainting woman into the arms of his grenadiers.

"Outlaw him! Outlaw him!" The council hall resounded with that sinister cry, which had sent many a man to the guillotine. "Hors la loi! Hors la loi!"

Lucien bore himself calmly and well in the chair of the Council, but when he could not silence the demand for outlawry he left his place rather than put to a vote the motion against his brother. Removing his toga—classic Rome was the fashion plate of the Republic—he quit the candle light of the hall and joined his perspiring, dumfounded brother among the shadows of the courtyard.

END OF THE REPUBLIC

"Give me a horse," the younger Bonaparte demanded, and from the tribune of the saddle he harangued the citizen soldiers. "I swear," he shouted, as he waved a sword, "to run this through my own brother if he ever does violence to the liberty of the French."

While the soldiers cheered that bit of theatrics, Napoleon gathered his wits. He determined no longer to waste his time in words and to return to his native element. The grenadiers under Murat and Leclerc were ordered to clear the hall of the Five Hundred. Forward! March! The drums rolled as the soldiers entered, and the councilors, crying "Vive la Republic!" jumped out of the windows. Only one among them courted martyrdom and clutched his chair. But when the grenadiers laughed at him, even his heroism vanished.

The Republic was no more; it had jumped out the window. With a mere fragment of the broken up Five Hundred, only thirty members, Lucien opened a new session at nine o'clock in the evening. Their measures were quickly concerted with the complaisant Ancients, whereby the old Government was formally done to death and a provisional consulate of three, Sieyes, Ducos and Bonaparte, was established.

Napoleon had been all day without food, when at eleven o'clock he said to the legislators, "We must go and write tomorrow morning I shall be the talk of Paris." And they wrote proclamations and orders until three o'clock, when they drove into the city. As Napoleon alighted at his gate, he turned to say, "Good night, Bourrienne—by the

way, we will sleep in the Palace of the Luxembourg tomorrow."

THE CRADLE AND THE GRAVE

The one-time royal park of St. Cloud is today the favorite playground of the Parisian multitude. The great fountain which was the special pleasure of Louis XVI. is now turned on for the children of the people. Either at and Mme. Farnes, with their family as one or two and their lunch box, delight to make a "voyage" from the city nearly ten miles away. St. Cloud also is to Paris what Niagara Falls is to America, the rendezvous of the newly wed, where the bridal pairs come from the marble in the company of their parents and grandparents, their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, along with troops of friends.

The terrace of St. Cloud looks down upon the Seine, shining like silver in the sun. A big grey fortress still crowns the towering height of Mt. Valerien. That was the last stronghold of France in the Franco-Prussian War. The Germans were at St. Cloud, and the French guns on Mt. Valerien shot the chateau to pieces. After the war its ruined walls were torn down, not one stone being left upon another, and now the grass is green and the flowers bloom where the palace of the Bourbons and the Bonapartes stood.

Over back of a height, which the horizon touches, lies Versailles, where the Great Revolution was born in the tennis court. There was its cradle; St. Cloud is its grave. And off against the heights of Montmartre glitters the dome of the Invalides!

A CROWDED THREE MONTHS

In a month there was a new constitution, which provided that Napoleon should be First Consul for ten years, with full executive power and a salary of \$100,000 a year. The Second and Third Consuls being almost as powerless as the Vice-President of the United States, and retained only to disguise the one-man despotism. The people were left in possession of manhood suffrage, but removed as far as possible from the control of the Government.

The 5,000,000 men of voting age in the country were to choose 500,000 persons, who, in turn, were to choose 50,000, and finally they were to choose 5,000. From these 5,000 Notables all the offices were to be filled.

There were to be a Council, a Senate, a Tribunal and a Legislature. The Consuls were to appoint the Council and a majority of Senators, after which these latter were themselves to complete the composition of the Senate, which, finally, was to choose from the Notables the members of the Tribunal and the Legislature. No one was to be directly elected by the people.

The Council, presided over by the First Consul, was to propose all laws to the Tribunal, where they were to be debated and then referred to the Legislature—a deaf and dumb assembly—which was to adopt or reject the proposals in silence, after which the laws were to go before the Senate, also a mute body, but which had the power of veto on legislation.

At the same time Napoleon brought to an end eight years of civil war in

Vendee and elsewhere in Brittany and Normandy, where a Royalist and Catholic population had made a stubborn resistance to the revolution and the Republic. Peace and prosperity were the twin blessings received by France in a crowded three months. Then an election was held and the people ratified the new constitution.

WASHINGTON A SCREEN

Napoleon and Josephine installed themselves in the Palace of the Luxembourg immediately after the revolution or coup d'etat at St. Cloud. The directors had been living in that palace and now the Consuls supplanted them. How few years ago the Luxembourg had been the prison of Josephine's husband when it was crowded with the victims of the Terror and she herself was a prisoner in the Carmelite convent a little way down the street!

But the Tuilleries, not the Luxembourg, was the palace of the kings. It was not from idle vanity that Napoleon longed to move over the Seine and live in that home of royalty. For the same purpose that the chief of a provisional government in the United States might wish to occupy the White House, the First Consul desired to possess himself of the traditional seat of power and authority in France. Such a change of quarters, however, might awaken the mob that he himself had watched seven years before while it drove Louis XVI. from the throne of his fathers.

As he pondered the question the news came of the death of Washington. Proclaiming a period of mourning and holding a memorial festival, he evoked the shade of the immortal friend of liberty and equality of tyrants as a screen for his entry into the abiding place of the Bourbon monarchs, whence he drove behind six white horses and wearing a magnificent sabre, gifts of the Emperor of Germany. As he passed within the gate he could have read on one of the stone posts this boast of the Republic:

The 10th of August, 1792
ROYALTY IN FRANCE
IS ABOLISHED AND SHALL
NEVER BE RE-ESTABLISHED

He let the sign stay on the gate post, but as he walked over the great palace, he found some liberty caps painted in red on the walls. "Got rid of those things," he commanded; "I do not like to see such rubbish here!"

Turning to his secretary, he bade: "To be at the Tuilleries, Bourrienne, is not all. We must stay here. Who, in Heaven's name, has not already inhabited this place? Ruffians, conventionalists! Big, stop, there is your uncle's shop, my dear friend! I am merely another name for working for a living."

Next Sunday—"Crossing the Alps"—Mr. Morgan's sketch of his recent journey "In the Path of Napoleon" over the pass of the Great St. Bernard.

The Heathen (a resident of the seagirt isle); I don't quite understand. What is civilization? The Castaway (from the U. S. A.); Civilization, my dear friend, is merely another name for working for a living.

Several miners at Obolait were frightened to see a ghost walk round the mines. But elsewhere the ghost is always received with open arms.

COMING EVENTS

W. C. T. U.—A silver medal contest will be held by the West End W. C. T. U. in Wesley Church, Victoria, West, on Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

Y. W. C. A. Lecture—Helen Keller will lecture under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. in First Congregational Church on April 2.

Millinery Class—On Thursday next the millinery class of the Y. W. C. A. will be opened, and a good attendance is hoped for.

Loyal Order of Moose—The Loyal Order of Moose will elect their officers for the coming year, on Tuesday evening next.

W.C.T.U. Meeting—The Central Union of the W.C.T.U. will hold a meeting on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., in the Y.W.C.A. Rest Room, Douglas Street.

Fifth Will Parade—The Fifth Regiment will parade on Monday night, at 8:30, from the Drill Hall. The band will be in attendance.

Sons of St. George—Sons and Daughters of St. George will hold their annual dance on Friday, March 13, in St. John's Hall.

King's Daughters—The Ministering Circle of the King's Daughters will not meet on Monday next, the meeting having been postponed.

W. C. T. U.—The Central Union of the W. C. T. U. will meet on Thursday afternoon, March 12, at 3 o'clock in the Y. W. C. A.

Social Dance—The Gorge Club will hold its second social dance of the season on Monday evening in St. John's Hall.

W. A. Branch—The members of Christ Church Cathedral senior branch of the W. A. are asked to attend an important meeting on Monday, the 9th, at 3:30 p.m., in the schoolroom.

Women's Auxiliary—The Christ Church Cathedral senior branch of the Women's Auxiliary will meet next Monday afternoon at 3:30 in the school room.

Model Competition—The Silver Medal Competition under the auspices of the West End W. C. T. U. will be held on Tuesday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock in the Wesley Church, Victoria, West.

Print Exhibition—There will be an exhibition of Japanese prints at the Alexandra Club, on Thursday, March 10, from 2 to 10 p.m. The prints are the property of Cor. Appleton.

Civil Engineers Meeting—The regular meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be held in the club, 524 Broughton Street, on Thursday next at 8 p.m., when business of importance will be brought up.

Lady Macbees—The Ladies of the Macbees, Victoria, H.V. No. 2, will hold their annual ball on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, in the Connaught Hall. Suitable music will be provided by Professor Heaton's Orchestra.

St. Andrew's Dance—The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society and Ladies' Auxiliary, will hold another of

their popular dances in the Connaught Hall on March 28. The committee in charge are hard at work to make it a success.

First Aid Lectures—The series of lectures on First Aid to the Injured, which should have commenced next Monday evening, have been postponed until Monday, March 16. The lecture will be given by Dr. Hudson in the Y. W. C. A. Rest Room.

Ladies' Guild—The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the Connaught Seamen's Institute will take place on Tuesday next in the Empress Hotel drawing room at 11 o'clock. Arrangements will be made for the masquerade carnival to take place on March 19, at the Drill Hall.

Illustrated Lecture—Brigadier W. H. Green and Mrs. Green, of Vancouver, will give addresses at the Salvation Army Hall, corner of Broad and Herald Streets, today and tomorrow evening. On Monday there will be an illustrated lecture on the life of General William Booth.

Fifth Regiment—A full parade of the Fifth Regiment will be held tomorrow night, and if time will be followed by a march out. No. 3 Company will hold its monthly company meeting after the parade tomorrow night, and in view of the parade, No. 1 Company will be excused drill on Tuesday evening.

L. O. L. 1810—The regular meeting of L. O. L. 1810, will be held in the Forester's Hall on Monday evening next. A large class of candidates for initiation and the report of the delegate to the Provincial grand lodge will be received. A fine attendance is requested.

Metropolitan Church Brotherhood—On Sunday afternoon, at 2:30, the usual meeting of the Metropolitan Church Brotherhood will be held, when an address will be delivered by J. O. Wishart, Esq., entitled, "The Greatest Problem of the 20th Century." Mr. W. Mann will be the soloist, and the Male Choir will render a chorus.

Executive Meeting—A meeting of the executive committee of the Conservative Ward Association will be held on Friday next in the Central Conservative Rooms. The meeting will commence at 8 p.m. prompt, and as the matter to be considered are of importance, all the members of the various executives are requested to be present.

Natural History Society—The Natural History Society will hold the usual meeting next Monday evening in the King's Daughters' Rest Room, at which Mr. W. W. Foster, M. P., has kindly promised to give an illustrated lecture on Mount Robson Park. He will relate some of his experiences during his ascent up Mount Robson.

Benefit Concert—In aid of Mr. Robert Clayton, 746 Princess Avenue, who, since making an accident in a baker's shop here, which necessitated the amputation of the fingers of the right hand, has been unable to obtain work, a benefit concert will be given next Sunday, in the Princess Theatre, arranged by the Williams stock Company. An excellent programme is being prepared, and as the case is of a specially deserving character it is anticipated there will be a large audience.

INJURED IN COLLISION

Motor Car Collides With Esquimalt Street Car—Occupants Escaped Serious Injury

Thrown to the pavement when the motor car in which she and five friends were driving was struck by an Esquimalt street car, Mrs. C. H. Campbell, wife of a member of the staff of the St. Francis Hotel, was severely bruised, yesterday morning shortly after midnight, near the corner of Bay and Government Streets. Mr. W. H. Maymuth, who was driving the motor car, attempted to swerve so as to pass the street car, which was traveling on its last trip at a high rate of speed. Mr. Maymuth reversed his car but it was too late. The crash threw Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and one of the other occupants out of the car. Mrs. Campbell fell near the tramway tracks but escaped injury from the wheels. As it was, she sustained a serious shock and was badly bruised. She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital where her injuries were attended to.

MISSION WEEK ENDS

Series of Devotional Exercises at St. Andrew's Cathedral Ends Tonight—Continue Next Week

The first week of the Mission that is being given by Father Heagerty and Father O'Reilly at St. Andrew's Cathedral, will be brought to a close this evening. The occasion will be marked by special services, including the imparting of papal blessing. The Rev. P. O'Reilly, S.J., who will preach, will take for his subject, "The Church, the Home and the School."

Though not exclusively so, the services during the past week have been principally for women, and this second week, which will be observed in with Masses on Monday morning, will be especially for men. Themes of a strong, dogmatic and moral nature will form the topics of the evening discourses, which will appeal to Catholics and non-Catholics alike. A series of talks to be given in the afternoon in school children will be commenced on Monday, following the exercise of the way of the Cross, which begins at 3:30. The order of exercises for the week is 6 a.m. Mass and short instructions; 8:45 a.m. Mass and short instructions; 1:30 p.m. Stations of the Cross followed by special talks to the school children; 7 p.m. Inquirers' class in the library of the Bishop's Palace; 7:30 evening service.

Copperfield Closed by BAKER, Ore., March 7.—With the formal closing of the Oregon Short Line section today and the departure of T. L. McNamee, for the last two years station agent, Copperfield, the scene of Governor West's moral crusade last January, went off the railroad map. Hereafter it will be but a flag station. "Fewer than fifty people remain in Copperfield," said Mr. McNamee, who reached here this evening "and they are preparing to leave as soon as possible. The only thing that may revive the town is the resumption of work on the Oxbow power project on Snake River, which is not likely for some years."

State Government annually costs New York \$4.75 per capita.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

Grand Masquerade Carnival of Decorated Motor Cars to Be Held Shortly

The Ladies' Guild of the Royal Connaught Seamen's Institute are arranging for a grand mid-Lent masquerade carnival in aid of the building fund. It will be held at the Drill Hall on Thursday evening, March 19, at 8:30. The Royal Naval Volunteers Band will be in attendance. There will be a street parade of illuminated and decorated cars, for which handsome prizes will be awarded, in competition with the various classes. Full particulars can be had from Rev. Baugh Allen, corner of Fort and Langley Streets.



Mr. Hart, Secretary of the B. C. Manufacturers' Association, of Vancouver, was in the city last week endeavoring to secure members for his association.

Together with Mr. J. C. Pondray, Manager of the British American Paint Company, Limited, they got most of the leading manufacturers in Victoria to become members of the association. Out of all the manufacturers called on, there was only one that did not fall in line with their movement. The manufacturers agreed unanimously that it is time some concentrated action is taken to promote British Columbia industries.

In Vancouver, the B. C. Manufacturers' Association has achieved great results, and has a membership of over 100 manufacturers on the mainland.

The objects of the association are to get the buying public educated to demand goods made in British Columbia. They have copyrighted their trade mark, fac-simile of which is reproduced.

It is the aim of the association to get all of the British Columbia manufacturers to adopt this label.

On the Mainland all the Ladies' Clubs have interested themselves in this movement, and are giving the British Columbia goods their support.

Mr. J. C. Pondray has been appointed vice-president of the Association for Vancouver Island. He will call a meeting shortly of the Victoria Manufacturers to help further the work of the association in this district. In view of the fact that at the present moment there is an agitation on foot for the appointment of an Industrial Commissioner, the assistance of the Victoria Branch of the B. C. Manufacturers' Association should be valuable. The City of Vancouver has appointed an Industrial Commissioner, whose offices are in connection with the Board of Trade and B. C. Manufacturers' Association. They are working together and getting results.

For Your Close Attention

Double Corner, Oak Bay Ave., 100 x 100. Less than cost at \$100 per front foot. Good terms arranged.

Forbes Street—Good level lot, no rock; water and sewer; close to Haultain Street. Snap for \$1,100. Terms: \$275 cash, balance 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 months.

Several Good Buys in Willows District, Oak Bay side. Water and sewers going in. From \$1,025, on easy terms.

Marlborough Street, close to Dallas Road and Park, fine residential lot in choice district. Price \$3,150, on good terms.

Esquimalt Waterfrontage—150 ft. frontage on Esquimalt Harbor. This fine property being sacrificed. Full particulars on request.

To Rent—3-roomed House, some furniture, including a stove, on Prior Street, near Hillside Ave. Only \$20 per month.

Roberts, Beasley & Gallon, Limited
407 Seward Bldg.
Phone 4865

Wanted—Listings of Houses to Rent in all parts of city. Collections promptly made.
FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

ASSESSMENT ROLL

COURT OF REVISION

The first annual sitting of the Court of Revision will be held in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay Avenue, on Monday, April 6, 1914, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the Assessor, and for amending and correcting the Assessment Roll.

Notice of any complaint stating the grounds for complaint must be given in writing to the Assessor at least ten days before the day of the annual sitting of the Court.

P. W. CLAYTON, C. M. C.

March 5, 1914.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

Sealed tenders marked Tenders for Cement, etc., will be received by the undersigned up to noon, March 14, 1914, for the supply and delivery of washed sand, washed gravel and Portland cement at various points within the Municipality, in such quantities and at such times as may be required. Specifications and form of tender can be obtained on application.

B. H. HARRISON,
Acting Municipal Engineer.

March 6, 1914.

CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to March 18 for complete power-house equipment, approximately 1,500 horsepower hydro-electric development. Tenderers to submit with tender general specifications from particulars on request.

ERNEST A. WOODS
City Clerk
Prince Rupert, B. C., February 25.

Houses and Lots for Sale

\$500 cash, balance monthly, Fern Street, 7 rooms... \$4,800

\$500 cash, balance arranged, Point Street, 6 rooms... \$5,300

\$400 cash, balance \$45 monthly inclusive, Glasgow Avenue, 8 rooms... \$5,300

\$500 cash, balance \$25 monthly, Beechwood Avenue, 5 rooms... \$4,000

\$500 cash, balance arranged, Clover Avenue, 5 rooms... \$4,250

\$750 cash, balance arranged, Robertson St., 6 rooms... \$4,450

\$750 cash, balance arranged, Empress Ave., 7 rooms... \$5,000

60x140 lot on Linden Avenue, near Richardson St., \$5,000

60x138 lot on Woodstock Avenue, near Cook and Beacon Hill Park... \$3,500

50x120 lot on Queens Avenue, near North Ward Park, \$3,500

84x130 lot on Bay Street, near Fernwood (north side), no rock... \$3,600

We have two houses to exchange for lots or smaller houses; will assume small liability.

Seven-Roomed House on Douglas Street to rent, furnished, near Burnside, at \$40 per month. Possession first week in April. Six months or 1 year lease.

We are General Agents for the CANADIAN-PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. We will insure your house, furniture, motor car, and give you satisfaction. Don't wait till you have a fire. It is better to be safe than sorry.

John A. Turner & Co.

201 TIMES BLOCK

CITY OF VICTORIA

SALE OF EQUIPMENT

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on Monday, March 9, 1914, for the following various articles and equipment at the Garbally Road Yards:

1 Vertical Tubular, no name, stationary.
1 Horizontal Tubular, Albion Iron Works, stationary, small.
1 Horizontal Tubular, Albion Iron Works, stationary, large.
1 Horizontal Tubular, 88 h. p. Locomotive Type, good condition.

1 Waterous Vertical Boiler and Engine, portable.
1 Albion Horizontal Boiler and Engine, portable.

MISCELLANEOUS OLD STOCK, NAMELY:

1 International Harv. 40 Gas Engine.
1 Smith Drum Mixer, Gas Engine.
2 Austin, Cube and Drum, Gas Engines.
1 Jumbo Steam Road Roller, about 16 tons weight.
1 Austin H. H. Adjustable Road Sweeper.
2 Austin Rock Crushers.
1 Austin Adjustable Road Scraper.

1 Constock 10 in. Centre Crank Steam Engine.
1 One h. p. Marine Engine.
1 Part of Holt.
1 Part of Sand Sprinkler Wagon.
Miscellaneous Scrap Rubber, Shovel, etc.

Each tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque for 5 per cent of the amount of the tender, made payable to the City Treasurer. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

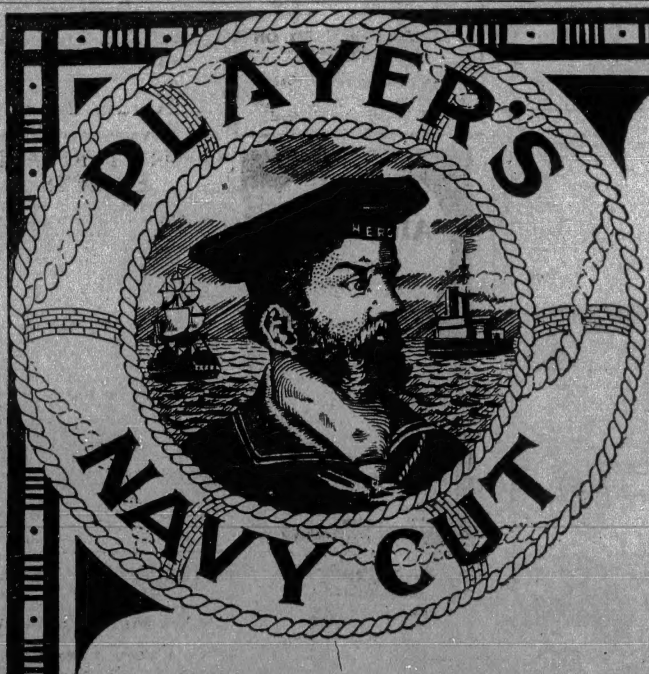
W. GALT,
City Purchasing Agent.

Victoria, B. C., March 4, 1914.

BOARD OF LICENSING COMMISSIONERS

The next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners will be held in the Police Court, City Hall, on Wednesday, the Eleventh day of March, 1914, at 2:30 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B. C., March 6, 1914.



These cigarettes have an immense sale all over the world due entirely to their high quality and excellence of manufacture

PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES

Weller's Weekly Special

An Important Event That Means a Substantial Saving to the Housekeeper



A Beautifully Figured Golden Oak Dresser and Chiffonier at an Easy Price

When you have seen the choice material of which these pieces are made and noted such features as the gracefully shaped top and drawer fronts, the beautiful finish and the neat manner in which they are constructed, you'll readily admit that the prices are low enough.

The Dresser measures 21 x 44 inches over the top and the mirror is 22 x 28 inches. Price **\$30.00**

A Chiffonier to Match is 19 x 30 over the top and the mirror 16 x 28 inches. Price **\$25.00**



Blankets, Quilts and Flannelette Sheets to Suit Your Purse



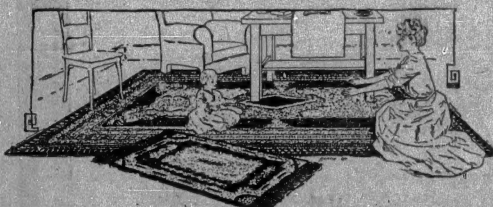
Ever since we opened our Staple Department, we have aimed with steadfast purpose to secure such goods that would build up a permanent business through satisfied customers.

Scotch Wool Blankets are bargains in the true sense of the word. The length of good service far outweighs the difference in the cost, and you'll always enjoy the pleasant touch of these extra fine, staple wool blankets. See them as the best of their kind. Why not see them and form your own opinion? Various weights and sizes are in stock. Cash prices, for large bed sizes, up to \$18.00 a pair from **\$5.85**

Canadian Wool Blankets may be had in white or grey and in all the regular sizes. We heartily recommend them as the best of their kind. Why not see them and form your own opinion? Cash prices up to \$6.75 from only **\$3.75**

McIntock's Down Quilts are a line you'll appreciate. They are to be had in such a variety of pretty colorings that you are sure to find one that will harmonize with your decorative scheme. Good alike for Winter and Summer service. Cash Prices up from **\$5.50**

Charming Carpets and Pretty Hangings to Match



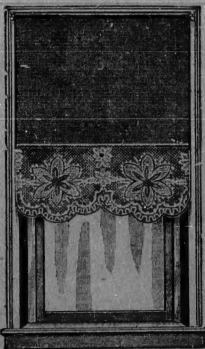
Apart from the most desirable qualification of being remarkably inexpensive, the closely woven Scotch wool carpets in new art designs and colorings are especially well suited for bedroom, parlor, nursery and den during the Spring and Summer months.

They have that cool and dainty appearance so much desired; lend themselves to a simple decorative scheme, using inexpensive cretonnes; are durable, easy to clean and the colors are fadeless.

Will You Require New Blinds and Awnings This Season?

If so, ring up 607 and we will gladly give you an estimate for the necessary work. You'll find that shades made to your special order cost very little more than the ready-made lines, you get exactly what you want and at least three times the amount of service out of your investment. Only the best "Hartshorn" rollers and the best opaque cloth will be used.

Let Us Refix Your Awnings Before the rush begins. You will get better service by ordering now and, no doubt, we can give you an advantageous price.



Treat Your Rooms to Dainty New Curtains

Spring is here, and house-cleaning time is at hand. Old lace curtains have undoubtedly done excellent service before this, and here is a real opportunity to purchase the new ones at prices that will delight even the most expectant shopper.

Practically every known weave is represented in our display.

Scotch and English Curtains come in such a vast assortment of choice patterns that words fail to give a sufficiently graphic description to do justice to the subject. You have your choice from ivory and cream tones and white. Some have single borders, while others have the double border effects, and the lengths are chiefly 3 and 3½ yards. The "Home-Makers" cash prices start as low as pair, 81¢ and range up to **\$6.95**

Why Not Come In and See Them?

The "Home-Maker's" Cash Prices Mean a Great Saving and Its Easy Terms a Convenient Institution



Baby Needs Outdoor Air

So Why Not Invest in One of These Go-Carts or Buggies?

Illustrated on the left is one of the cheapest go-carts we have ever handled. It is cheap, not because the price is low, but because it is comfortable and serviceable. Spring seat and back, adjustable foot, flat steel gear and well finished. Cash Price **\$9.00**

The Whitney "Pullman Chaise," illustrated on the right, is a handsome new style. Has a strong wood body with adjustable back; strap springs, adjustable leg, patent anti-friction wheel fasteners, foot brake, tubing handles and is well upholstered. Cash Price **\$28.50**



Don't Miss This Special

English Lace Curtains on Tuesday, Only..... **95c**

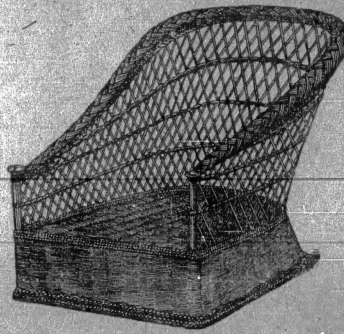
Even the least experienced housekeeper will be able to see at a glance that these Curtains were never intended to be sold at such a small price, and now that Spring cleaning operations are in full swing, we are looking forward to having a strong demand for this special value.

Shop early and avoid disappointment. Only 132 pairs to be sold, and they'll quickly go at 95c a pair.

See Our Windows for Samples

When Summer Weather Comes This Chair Will Be Doubly Useful

English Willow Chairs, as illustrated, are ideal for comfort and are wonderfully strong and neat. We have them with seats 24 in., 26 in., and 30 in. deep. Cash prices, \$13.50, \$10.80, \$9.90 and **\$5.40** Upholstering Extra



You'll Find the Comfort You Desire in Our Easy Chairs and Lounges



Luxurious, lasting, comfort-giving, durable and reasonably priced.

These are the features that have made Weller's upholstery so famous, and as we have a large staff of skilful upholsterers and frame makers, you may be sure of having your ideas well carried out.

Many good samples of easy chairs, Chesterfield sofas, lounges and luxurious Morris chairs are being exhibited on our third floor and we invite you to call in and inspect them at your leisure.

A New Shipment of Chair Coverings

Has arrived and now we are able to offer you your choice from as large and well assorted stock as you can wish to see.

If You Demand Pure Ingredients Why Not Insist on Having a Sanitary Oven?



Without a perfect oven, good cooking and baking are impossible. Good results depend as much on the condition of the oven as on the correct ingredients and mixing.

Cooks and housekeepers, who are really particular, make sure that the oven of the range they buy is as nearly perfect and as easily cleaned as possible, and that's one of the reasons that make them prefer

Weiler's Ranges for Gas or Soft Coal and Wood

These Ranges are built with the same degree of care exercised in the construction of the boiler for a locomotive. No detail is too small to receive thorough attention and only tested materials enter into their construction.



The White Enamel Oven is as easily cleaned as dishes. It is sanitary, thoroughly ventilated with fresh, heated air, and is easily regulated.

Gas Ranges burn from 10 to 40 per cent less gas than any other range we know of; absolutely safe because the cause of gas range explosions has been removed, and are set up in your home and connected with the gas mains free of charge.

Coal and Wood Ranges are built specially for burning local fuel. The fire box, flues and draft provisions are so adjusted that the best results are to be had at a great saving of fuel.

There are lots of other features in which you will be interested and that we shall be pleased to show to you. Prices no higher than the average high-grade range.

See Our Window Display

A Huge Assortment of Fine Silverware That You Would Like

Is now being shown on the main floor of the "Home-Maker's Store." More is to arrive very soon, and long before the presents will have to be purchased for the Easter bride we shall be in a position to show to you the largest and best assorted display ever assembled in Victoria. Here are a few samples of our values, but only by seeing them can their real worth be realized.

Horse Radish Bottles and Pierced Oil Bottles come at each **\$3.50**

Bake Dishes come in various styles and sizes at prices up to \$14.00 from **\$8.50**

Cake Baskets, in pretty new designs, at prices up to \$10.00 from **\$4.50**

Comports, at each, \$8.00 and **\$7.50**

Sandwich Trays in many pretty styles, at prices ranging up to \$9.00 from only **\$5.00**



The "Libbey" and "Elite" Brands of Cut Glass Have No Rivals



Whenever you are out to buy Cut Glass, whether you intend it for your own use or a present, choose from the famous "Libbey" or "Elite" lines and you'll have good reason for satisfaction.

Practically everything made in Cut Glass is represented in our stock, and in many lines we can show an excellent variety of beautiful shapes and patterns.

With the rapid approach of Easter, many good friends will be looking out for an appropriate gift for the fortunate bride. Before making your choice, visit our Cut Glass room and see the pretty and useful pieces that words fail to describe.

Royal Crown Derby China and Other Valuable Art Wares

Royal Crown Derby China is well known for the excellence of the fine old patterns, beautiful colorings and the rare quality of the china. We have just received another shipment of this fine line and have a wide assortment of pieces in two fine old patterns to show you. Just the thing to please the Easter Bride.



Quaint Dutch pottery, Copeland's famous wares, Wedgwood's blue jasper ware, and other products from this famous English pottery are awaiting your inspection.

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS LIMITED

You Will do Better At Weiler's